The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,811—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
L. MALWA	2959	500	A. C. Loggin	TUESDAY 24th July.
L. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	31st "
— GWALIOR	2733	600	M. de Horne	7th Aug.
L. SIAM	3061	500	E. Asadown	14th "
— VENETIA	2726	560	A. B. Daniell	21st "
L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	28th "
— SURAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	4th Sept.
L. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	11th "

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others, passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1883.
ANCONA	3129	600	R. G. Murray	27th July.	
TEHERAN	2388	400		10th Aug.	
DECCAN	3129	550	A. W. Adamson	24th "	
SUTLEJ	1191	750	A. H. Johnson	7th Sept.	

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 14, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

S. S. "MALWA," TO LONDON.

THE s.s. "MALWA," leaving on 28th July, will proceed to LONDON, instead of to Brindisi and Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
July 19. Superintendent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. £ 60	Including	I Class .. £ 52	Including
II do. 34	wines.	II do. 30	wines.
III do. 15	With food.	III do. 15	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILA on Wednesday ..... 1st Aug. 1883.
CHINA on Saturday ..... 1st Sept. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 91 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, £ 25 Brighton Route £ 10
" " II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 28
From Naples, I do. do. .. 145 do. .. 60
" " II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 43

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, May 19, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION, REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHOLON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th August She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
" over three and under eight ½ charge.
" " eight and under twelve ¾ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class " 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th July.
ORION	F. Maborcich	3,500	500	28th Aug.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,391	450	28th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,391	450	27th July

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church-gate-street, Bombay, July 3, 1883.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailing has been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, CALLING AT MALTA.

Capts.	Tons.	H.P.	
s.s. MERTON HALL	Verrill	1,109	500 on or about 1st Aug.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1883.

Under Special Authority of the GOVERNMENT of India and the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF TRAVELLING TICKETS

BY steamer and rail, available for any route, any day, from all principal Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, the RHINE, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

As the sole accredited Agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOMAS COOK & SON issue tickets from India (with or without Hotel coupons) enabling passengers to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Pisa, Milan, &c., at reduced rates.

No commission charged for securing berths in steamers, sleeping-cars, coupés, &c., and passengers with COOK'S TICKETS are entitled to the free services of their interpreters in uniform at Brindisi, Naples, Turin, Paris, &c.

Full particulars, and Pamphlet of routes with specially reserved maps (post free 3 annas) may be obtained of THOMAS COOK & SON, Hornby row, Bombay.

ORIENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

To be Registered under Act VI. of 1882, whereby the Liability of Members is strictly Limited to the Amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.
AMOUNT TO BE CALLED UP Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

A Number of Shares have already been Privately Applied for.

THE Object of this Company is the Transaction of Fire Insurance business, under the influential Direction of the Oriental Life Office.

The Directors believe that, owing to the exceptionally good connections which have already been secured, a large Income will soon be obtained, and that the Investment will prove to be both Safe and Profitable.

Applications for Prospectuses and Shares will be received by the Manager, D. M'LAUCHLAN SLATER, F.L.A., at the Head Office of the Company, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, where the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON,

AFTER SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE for 10 years in Upper India and the Punjab, has now established himself at No. 564, Crawford Market (Cloth Bazaar), where he can be consulted daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

January, 1883.

VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE, situate in Meadow-street, opposite the old *Bombay Gazette* office and now occupied by Messrs. Tyabjee & Co., Mr. J. C. Cama, Mr. W. J. Essat and others. The property will be sold as it stands without reserve, and all offers should be made on or before the 4th proximo to Messrs. G. H. H. FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 19th July, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th July, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd July, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th July, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on SATURDAY, 11th August, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th July, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

GENERAL AVERAGE PER GALATIA.—

A RETURN of 2½ per cent. on the amount already collected WILL BE MADE on application at our office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 19th July, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO. SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN consequence of the QUARANTINE established at ALL CONTINENTAL PORTS, the MAILS are now being forwarded to LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH, and the passage of the Steamers will be ACCELERATED as much as possible. Until the Brindisi route is again available passenger taking three monthly tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

REDUCED PRICES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF. Per pound box, Cash Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.
Bellows-body Cameras.
Binocular Cameras.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.
Camera Stands.
Portrait and View Lances.
Portable Tents.
Printing Frames.
Plate Boxes.
Developing Stands.
Baths and Dippers.
Dishes and Trays.
Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Cannon Presses and Dies.
Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
" double size	" 3-8	4-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins	" 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

LIST OF ESTATES of which LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVE BEEN GRANTED to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

FREDERICK JONES, late Carriage Examiner, Neemuch.
W. KERSHAW, late Fireman, G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawal.
F. P. CLAPHAM, late Guard, G. I. P. Railway.
CHARLES SHAW, late District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawal.
HANNA GREENWALDS, late of Cammateepoora, Bombay.
NEIL FERDINAND PETERSEN, late in the employ of Messrs. Watson & Co., of Bombay.
LORNE MACDONALD, late a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps.
GEORGE RICHARD WESTMACOTT, late Colonel Commandant, 2nd Cavalry Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent.
JAMES KETCHER, late a Major in H. M.'s Indian Army.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, being INDEBTED to, or HOLDING PROPERTY belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estate will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 7th July, 1883.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, Frcs. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS

OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps			Rs. 350
Do.	40	do.	" 750
Do.	60	do.	" 1,300
Do.	8 are lights of 2,000 Candles, each.		" 1,200
Do.	8 do.	500 do.	" 2,200
Do.	20 do.	500 do.	" 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than an other Carbons.

JABLOCH KOFF CANDLES improved make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. PERUCHET,
Agent and General Manager.

UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
16 0	YELLOW SEAL	16 0
	A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	
20 0	EXTRA DRY PALE	20 0
	A light, natural, unblended Wine.	
22 0	PALE DINNER	22 0
	An excellent Wine for general use.	
25 0	VINO DE PASTO	25 0
	A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	
28 0	OLD DRY	28 0
	Very superior, soft and dry.	
28 0	GOLDEN	28 0
	A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.	
28 0	SUPERIOR FINO	28 0
	Old, pure, delicate, dry.	
28 0	MANZANILLA	28 0
	Very dry and pale.	
38 0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO	38 0
	Very old and choice.	

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW LIGHT GRAVITY ALES FOR INDIA,

Specially prepared and highly recommended.

ALLSOPP'S FINEST INDIA PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY E. & J. BURKE,

ALSO

E. & J. BURKE'S LIGHT SPARKLING TRENT ALE.

To be had in quarts or pint bottles on application to the

GODOWN KEEPER.

MESSRS. BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

"QUITE TOO TOO!!"

ONE GALLON AND A HALF OF THE

BEST GINGER BEER FOR 4 AS.

IT is by far the best and cheapest Ginger Beer Powder extant and produces the most delicious glass of "Pop" in the simplest possible manner. It will be found cooling, refreshing and stomachic, in fact, "QUITE TOO TOO" for this delightful weather.

Price per packet 4 annas.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
17, CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY.

LADIES'

Lisle Thread Stockings, white, all sizes in stock	...	Rs. 13-15 per doz.
" " " Black (Fast)	...	" 1- 6 per pair.
Cashmere Ribbed " Fast Black	...	" 1- 8 & 1-12 per pair.
Lace Spun Silk " Colored	...	" 4- 4 per pair.
Fine Silk " Colored, extra superior quality	...	" 9-12 per pair.

AND NUMEROUS OTHER QUALITIES.

GIRLS'

	Rs. a.	
Superior Lisle Thread Stockings, white	Size 1	0 14 per pair
	" 2	0 15 do.
	" 3	1 0 do.
	" 4	1 2 do.
	" 5	1 3 do.
	" 6	1 4 do.
Cashmere Stockings, dark Navy	" 1	0 13 do.
	" 2	0 14 do.
	" 3	0 15 do.
	" 4	1 0 do.
	" 5	1 1 do.
	" 6	1 2 do.

FORT BRANCH.
THE CASH BAZAAR, LD.,
BOMBAY.

A FRESH SHIPMENT OF THE GENUINE

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S (OF STUTTGART) OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES,

In Solid Rosewood, Rs. 750

S. ROSE & Co. guarantee the above Piano to be the genuine Instruments of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE of Stuttgart, so well-known in India.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE SYMPATHETIC OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE!

Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850.

These Pianos are of the strongest possible construction. They have been sold by us for many years and never fail to give entire satisfaction.

ANOFORTES for hire or on the easy-payment system in Bombay or the Mofussil. Full particulars on application.

A large variety of Pianos by first-class makers to select from.

NEW CATALOGUES OF PIANOFORTES, MUSIC, &c POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY,
21, ESPLANADE-ROAD.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS.
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.

NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumers MORTON and Co. and M. H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY to M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.

THE BEER FOR INDIA. DRAUGHT ALE.

FOR many years past the public, finding English Beer too heavy for consumption in the Hot Climate of India, have resorted to German, Vienna, Lager and other foreign Beers as being lighter beverages. In order to supply this want,

MESSRS. LEWIS AND RIDLEY, the well-known Brewers of LEAMINGTON, have now exported to Bombay their

ROYAL CROWN INDIA PALE ALE,

A light and refreshing Beer, which will undoubtedly soon become the leading brand of English Ale in India and the Colonies. It is brewed from the very best malt, and a trial will convince any connoisseur in Ale that it justly merits being called

THE BEER FOR INDIA.

In order to place it within the reach of all, and so to secure for it a wide reputation, the Importers have priced it as low as they possibly could.

Every Household can now, at a small cost, have a supply of Draught Ale always at command, which is a new feature in the

BEER TRADE OF INDIA.

Draught Ale, 6 gallons, at Re. 1-12 per imperial gallon	Rs. 10 8 0
Hire of Cask and Lock Tap	" 0 4 0
This quantity is equal to 3 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.	Rs. 10 12 0

W. J. ESSAI,
GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES, FORT.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.

BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers cleaned.
Chronometers repaired.
Chronometers rated.*
Chronometers supplied on hire.†
Sextants adjusted.
Index and Horizon Glasses re-silvered.
Agates in Compasses re-placed.
Barometers repaired, and glass tubes re-placed, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced European Assistants are employed in this branch, and we guarantee all repairs executed by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

* We take our observations from an astronomical Regulator of the highest Standard giving a mean variation of 1, 4 seconds per month; checked weekly with the time-ball.

Our charge for rating a Chronometer is the same as the Observatory's—Rs. 5. We undertake to send for Chronometers on board and to return them on board with the greatest possible care.

† A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid rates always ready for delivery.

THOMSON & TAYLOR

Solicit attention to the superior quality of their

AERATED WATERS;

In the process of the manufacture of which they use PURE FILTERED WATER,

So essential to the production of really good beverages.

	Rs. a		Rs. a.
Soda-water ... ...per doz.	0 12	Tonic-water ... ...per doz.	1 0
Lemonade ... ... "	1 0	Potash-water ... ... "	0 12
Gingerade ... ... "	1 0	Ginger-ale ... ... "	1 8
Seltzer-water ... ... "	1 0	Lithia-water ... ... "	1 8
Vichy-water ... ... "	1 4		

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED,

FOR SOUTH COORG, a duly qualified EUROPEAN SURGEON. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem, to be increased to Rs. 400 after the expiry of six months from date of engagement. Free Bungalow, Native Dresser provided, and a certain amount of private practice.

Apply with copy of testimonials,

To HONORARY SECRETARY,
South Coorg Medical Fund.

Amwatti, 13th July, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that as I, THOMAS WINCKWORTH SCOTT, Civil Engineer and Architect, have THIS DAY, 16th July, 1883, entered into a Partnership with Mr. V. N. WASLEKAR, Civil and Mechanical Engineer, under the title of "SCOTT AND WASLEKAR," the firm called Winckworth and Ellerton will now become known as S. & W. Any persons having claims against W. & E. will be good enough to present their bills to

SCOTT & WASLEKAR.
(Meadow-street corner of Bell Lane).

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August next, at half-past four o'clock.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 26th instant to 8th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 20th July, 1883.

WATCH KEYS.

GOLD DOUBLE SEAL REVOLVING WATCH KEYS, with Hall marked 15-Carat-Gold Stamped, Rs. 25 each.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, BOMBAY,
A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS to the SURAT FLOOD RELIEF FUND will be thankfully received by the undersigned and duly acknowledged.

EBHWARDASS JAGJIVANDASS STORE,
NANU MIAN B.,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers,
Surat Relief Fund Committee.

Surat, 18th July, 1883.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of the Petition of HAJEE ABDUL GAFUR HAVAJI, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD WEDNESDAY in the month of August next is appointed for a FURTHER HEARING in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a first dividend of five and three quarters per cent.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1883.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 20th day of July, 1883.

MADON'S NEVER-FAILING PULMONIC BALM.

IT has already gained a repute for its curative properties for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness of Sound and other varieties of Chest and Lung affections. It is composed of simply vegetable drugs, and may be given to children and delicate persons without the least fear.

Per bottle Re. 1 and As. 8.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENUINE
BAEL-FRUIT CONFECTION.

THIS palatable and agreeable preparation is made from the fruit, preserving all its medicinal properties for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Disorders of the Bowels. It is much more liked and easily taken by children than other preparations of the fruit.

Per tin, Re. 1.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

GENUINE
ALBAN WHISKY,
(Bottled in England,)

IS agreeable, soft and of full flavour, never imported before in India, selected by a well-known wine merchant house of London.

Per dozen Rs. 24.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

[redacted]READY.
CHRYSE,
TO MANDALAY;
QUHOUN,
Indian Public Works.
Illustrations.
Vols.
EE BY POST, Rs. 28.
D COMPANY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MATTONI'S
ROYAL HUNGARIAN
BITTER WATER.

RECOMMENDED as being superior to most natural saline aperients for
DISEASES OF THE LIVER,
BILIOUS ATTACKS,
GIDDINESS,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART, &c.
Price, Re. 1 per bottle; Rs. 10 per doz.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING,
for the prevention and cure of
BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.
Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls,	Condition Balls,
Tonic Balls,	Worm Balls,
Diuretic Balls.	Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment,	McDougall's Carbolic Ointment,
Leeming's Essence,	Elliman's Embrocation,
Calvert's Dog Soap,	Calvert's Soft Soap,
Naldire's Dog Soap,	Stevens' Ointment.
Clark's Hoppiemedoma,	
Clark's Neurasthenipponskelesterico.	

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
"LAVENDER
WATER"

IS an exquisite perfume, prepared with the purest English oil of Lavender, combined with other pleasing ingredients, and free from the sickly odour of most ordinary perfumes.

Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

"FRAGRANT
DENTALINE"

is a delicately flavoured mouth-wash, has the effect of hardening the gum, cleansing the teeth, and preventing tartar.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

"LIME-JUICE
AND
GLYCERINE"

effectually cleanses the skin of the head, promotes the growth of the hair, causing it to be soft and glossy.

Price per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

BAY RUM
AND GLYCERINE
HAIR-WASH

COMBINES the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief perfume with the uses of a really good Hair-douche.

It possesses wonderfully stimulating properties, and promotes the growth of the hair without having any injurious effect on the skin.

Price, Re. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, HEAD CLERK for the HINGUNGHAT MILL COMPANY, Limited. One who knows to read and write Mahratti preferred. Apply to the undersigned in own handwriting stating salary required.

G. G. GIFFERT,
Secretary and Manager.

Hingughat, 18th July, 1883.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church-Gate-street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of July, 1883, at 4 p. m., for the following purposes:—

1. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
2. To appoint Auditors.
3. To lay any other business before the Meeting which the Chairman may think fit.

By order of the Directors,
K. M. HEERJEEBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th July, 1883.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH BOOKING.

COMMENCING on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, PASSENGERS and PARCELS WILL BE BOOKED THROUGH between ALL STATIONS.

A small river two miles south of Surat has to be crossed by boats. In anticipation of this river being bridged in the course of about a week, GOODS NOT PERISHABLE will be received for the conveyance of the public for all stations commencing on THURSDAY, the 26th instant.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, July 21, 1883.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON AND SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above-mentioned Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, for the purpose of considering, and if deemed advisable, passing the following resolutions:—

1. That the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882.

2. That Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdass, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Jehangirjee Hormusjee, Sewram Purshotum and Damoderdas Tapidas be appointed Liquidators, and that their remuneration be the nominal sum of Rs. 30 each.

3. That the conditional agreement dated the 18th day of July, 1883, and made between Selim Solomon on behalf of the Sassoon Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, of the first part, Damoderdass Tapidas on behalf of this company of the second part, Ezra Meyer Moses as agent for a Company intended to be formed and registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, with the name of "The Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, Limited," of the third part, and Tapidas Vurdas as agent for another Company intended to be formed and registered under the said Act with the name of "The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited," of the fourth part, be and the same is hereby adopted on behalf of this Company.

4. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be authorised and empowered to sell and make over unto a certain limited Joint Stock Company to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and to be called "The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited," and having a capital of Rupees Eighteen Lakhs, divided into 1,800 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, all the land, buildings, hereditaments, machinery, fixtures, effects, assets, rights, credits, business and goodwill of the said Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, including the working capital fund and the insurance and reserve funds, but excluding all other undivided profits, and to receive in consideration for such sale 1,800 shares of the said Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited (of which said 1,800 shares 25 shares are for the purchase of the school property, 100 shares for the purchase of the leasehold property, and the remainder for the purchase of the residue of the property of the said Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited), for distribution amongst the Shareholders of the said Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, in such manner that each holder of one share or two half shares in the said Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, shall receive one share in the said Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.

5. That the sale of the property of the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, to the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, be made subject to a covenant on the part of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts, engagements and obligations, and to pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited.

6. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in sections 201, 202 and 204 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882.

7. That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of any of the Liquidators or in case any of the said exerciseable by all the Liquidators jointly, shall and may be exercised by such one or more of the Liquidators as for the time being may be present in Bombay.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th July, 1883.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!!
Just received, a SELECT FEW, covered with PLUSH and LEOPARD SKIN, would make an excellent Present.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.'s SEWING MACHINES are unequalled for speed, capacity, beauty of stitch, durability, portability, and external ornamentation. Price lists post free. For cash or on hire.—2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Blacksmith, Fitter and Carpenter Tools and Requirements of all descriptions.—HORMUSJEE and Co., opposite the Bank of Bombay.

DINDIGUL HAVANNAS, No. 1 (medium size), unrivalled for genuineness, fragrance and finish, Rs. 2 per 100. Trial orders invited.—HOWARD & Co.

MRS. COUNSELL, Byculla.—The Wet Season.—Dress Materials in variety. Ulsters, Dolmans, Hats, Gloves, Woolen Hose, Umbrellas, &c., Boy's Suits and Hats, &c.

FOR SALE, B. C. B. MARE, 13-2½, 5 years, sound, good temper, excellent trotter in a cart, quiet, handsome, good mouth, would make A 1 hack for lady or light weight, price Rs. 250. Apply to MARE, office of this paper.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S TO-DAY, a powerful good looking horse, up to any amount of work, fast across country and would make a grand charger.

AUCTION SALE of 200 chests best G. GUZERAT OPIUM will take place at No. 19, Marine-street, on MONDAY, 23rd instant, at 2 p.m. For particulars apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

JUST RECEIVED by the last mail, a Consignment of Prime Hams, Bacon, Dutch Cheese and Danish Selected Butter, guaranteed for fresh quality at a very moderate price.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

THE Monsoon Long, India-rubber Waterproof Boots, India-rubber Goloshes, India-rubber Goloshes for Ladies. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

FINEST Dutch Curaçao, Anisette, Boonekamp Bitters, also Port and Sherry, Madeira, &c. W. H. NEBEL, 30, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, MAIL PHAETON by Kesterton, Rs. 700, miniature BROUGHAM, Rs. 300. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a competent and practical MILL-WRIGHT and ENGINEER. Apply THACKERSEY MOOLJI, No. 12, Hummum-street, Fort.

FOR SALE at BENNETT'S AUCTION, on SATURDAY next, a quantity of TASMANIA APPLES.

WANTED, AT ONCE, for the Bombay Club, a good PORTUGUESE COOK. Liberal wages will be given. Bombay Club, 20th July 1883.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

NATIVE OVERSEERS, CLERKS and TIME-KEEPER REQUIRED for Railway works. Apply by letter to J. T. LINDSLEY, Esq., Adelphi Hotel, Byculla

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at Dharwar, the HOUSE lately the property of Colonel Anderson, and now in the possession of Mr. Fairlie Muir, C. S. For particulars apply to F. M., care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, six cylindrical steam BOILERS, 30 feet long and 7 feet in diameter, with Galloway's Patent tubes and the necessary mountings by Richard Walker and brothers. Will be sold cheap to suit purchasers. Apply to the SECRETARY, Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

PRATANJEE, WATCHMAKER, specially recommends his SILVER HUNTING KEYLESS LEVER WATCH with gold crown for gentlemen, a very reliable watch suitable for India. Price Rs. 40, with guarantee for two years. No. 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEDDAR, DUTCH and GRUYERE CHEESE on cut. BACON & HAM, Sandwiches, &c., &c., also oilmanstores, at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THE SALES advertised for TO-DAY, have been POSTPONED owing to the death of Mr. COWASJEE PESTONJEE BENNETT.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st July, 1883.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT ENGINEER with a good practical knowledge of Railway construction; salary up to Rs. 450, with Rs. 5 a day travelling allowance.

Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to CHIEF ENGINEER, ROHILKUND and KUMAON RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited, Naini Tal.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

Claims arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

TO LET, with immediate possession, at Malbar-hill, facing the sea, a well furnished BUNGALOW, for five months certain. Rent only Rs. 100. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, will be payable on application on and after the 19th instant, to registered shareholders on this date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BOOTH & CO.,
Bombay, 18th July, 1883. Managers.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention; Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sentpost free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

KANGRA TEAS.

THE LANODE, SUNSAL AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

RETAIL PRICES:

Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1	8 0
Imperial Mixture	,,	1	4 0
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0 0

Orders over 50 lbs. on reduced scales.

LANODE & SUNSAL TEA CO., PALUNPORE.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
ROGERS & CO., BYCULLA & FORT.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

INSTRUMENTS
FOR
CHRISTY MINSTREL BANDS.

	Rs.	a.
Violins, good, from ... ...Rs. 5 to	20	0
Violins, the best models, from ... ,, 25 ,,	150	0
Violas or Tenor Violins ... ... ,, 35 ,,	85	0
Violincellos, strong and good tone ... ,, 80 ,,	100	0
Double Bass three string machine head...	150	0
Banjos, strong, well made, Kentucky shape, with 5, 6, or 7 strings, peg head or with machine... ... ... ,, 10 ,,	30	0
Anglo-German Concertina ... best finish, in strong box, with lock and key ... ... ,, 15 ,,	40	0
German Concertinas of the best make ... ... ,, 8 ,,	12	0
German Melodiums, with 10 keys, celeste stop ... ... ,, 16 ,,	20	0
Flutinas, best make, with 10 pearl keys and semitones	25	0
Do. do. with 12 keys and semitones	30	0
Ocarinas, perfected kind, a great addition to a Minstrel Band ... ,, 1-8 ,,	12	0
Ornithophones, a perfect imitation of a singing bird ... ... each	1	8
Mouth Harmonicas, a charming musical instrument, easily learned ... ...each Rs. 1-8 to	10	0

A large variety, some with bell accompaniment.

Flutes and Piccolos, in large variety, from	4 ,,	60	0
Flageolets, with and without Piccolo head, from... ... ... ,,	7 ,,	20	0
Brass Whistles, with tipped mouthpiece, in all keys ... each Annas	8 ,,	1	0
Brass Cylindrical Flageolets, in perfect tune and any key ... each		2	8
ambourines, with 6 double jingles, screw adjusted head, 12-inch diameter		6	0
Larger Tambourines ... each Rs.	7 to	12	0
Professional Tambourines, very strong, for hard work, 9 inch to 12 inch ... ... ,,	2 ,,	3	8
Tigger Bones, real Round-o'-Beef prepared and hardened, ...per set		2	0
Castanettes, Ebony, ...per set		2	8
Triangles and Strikers, ... ,,	3-8 ,,	7	0
Jingles or Sleigh Bells, ...per set		3	0
Burnt Cork Paste, washes off easily with soap, yet not affected by perspiration, in tin boxes ... each		0	12
Cornets, strong, useful and perfectly in tune, complete with mouthpieces and crooks ... ... ,,	35 ,,	50	0
Guitars, with machine heads, strongly made, Spanish and Panorma shape ... ... ,,	25 ,,	75	0

Separate illustrated and detailed lists free by post.
CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS IN VARIETY.
NIGGER FARCES, JOKES AND CONUNDRUMS.

Orders from up-country to be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

Sole Agents in Bombay for
FRENCH'S (LATE LACEY'S) ACTING EDITION OF PLAYS.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES PER MONTH, for 3 years, pays for a beautiful Piano with iron frame. Price list and particulars by post. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

CLASSIC PANELS.—Beautifully executed classic subjects, mounted in panels under glass. Can be framed if required. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SYMPATHETIC entire iron-frame overstrung Grand Square Pianos, made upon an entirely new and scientific principle, by which the tinging of the damper wire, so common in Square Pianos, is entirely obviated.

OCARINAS.—An improved kind, at from Rs. 1-8 each to Rs. 20 each. Some with tuning slide and with key. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay. Instruction Books 12 annas each.

BRASS WHISTLES.—Any note, from B flat to upper octave C. Some with plated mouth-piece and cylinder bore improved kind. Conical form Re. 1 for large sizes, and 12 annas each for smaller. Cylinder from Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8 each.

BILLIARD-PLAYERS are invited to inspect our patent Billiard markers, a most ingenious contrivance to enable players to mark their own game. Made in German-silver. Price per pair Rs. 50. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ORNITHOPHONE, giving an exact imitation of singing birds. Any bird note can be imitated at pleasure of operator. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 1 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MUSIC ROLLS AND FOLIOS for carrying a few pieces of Music. Rs. 2 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of new Vocal, Instrumental and Dance Music. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Bright electro-Plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete, Rs. 8, 14, and 19 per pair. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge. If remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Champagne, R & R ... Rs.	32 0	--
Guiraud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche. ,,	33 0	--
Eugene (Jacquot's Carte Blanche ... ,,	36 0	--
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ... ,,	57 0	Rs. 60 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry ... Rs.	32 0	Rs.	34 0
Cabinet India, very dry ... ,,	37 0	,,	39 0
Goldlack, extra ... ... ,,	42 0	,,	44 0

SPARKLING WINES.

From the CHAMPAGNER FABRIK SCHLOSS, RHEINBERG.

Sparkling Hock ... ... Rs.	26 0	...
,, Moselle ... ... ,,	30 0	...
Rheinberg Carte Blanche ... ,,	30 0	...
Johannisberg Cabinet ... ,,	34 0	...

MOSELLE.

Braunerberger (still) ... Rs.	19 0	...
Josephshöefer (still) ... ,,	24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle ... ... ,,	32 0	...

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer ... Rs.	16 0	Rs.	--
Deidesheimer ... ,,	17 0	,,	19 0
Geisenheimer ... ,,	18 0	,,	21 0
Steinwein ... ... ,,	22 0	,,	23 0
Hochheimer ... ... ,,	30 0	,,	29 0
Marcobrunner ... ... ,,	30 0	,,	--
Queen Victoria Berg ... ,,	36 0	,,	--

From GEBR. PRIMUS, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer ... Rs.	16 0	Rs.	17 0
Moselblümchen ... ,,	17 0	,,	19 0
Niersteiner ... ... ,,	18 0	,,	19 0
Braunberger ... ... ,,	20 0	,,	23 0
Liebfraumilch ... ... ,,	23 0	,,	26 0
Barnesateler-Rosenberg ... ,,	23 0	,,	26 0
Deidesheimer ... ... ,,	28 0	,,	31 0
Josephshöefer ... ... ,,	29 0	,,	32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg ... ,,	30 0	,,	33 0
Steinberger ... ... ,,	33 0	,,	36 0
Scharzhofberger ... ... ,,	41 0	,,	44 0
Johanisberger ... ... ,,	42 0	,,	45 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauternes ... ... Rs.	19 0	...
Latour Blanche ... ... ,,	31 0	...

From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes ... ... ,,	22 0	,,	25 0

ITALIAN WINES.

From MESSRS. RIZZETTI & RAY, TURIN.

Barbera ... ... Rs.	20 0	...
Vin Grugustinsseux ... ... ,,	20 0	...
Barolo ... ... ,,	22 0	...
Nebialo ... ... ,,	22 0	...
Monforte Wine ... ... ,,	24 0	...
Vin Tinot Bianco ... ... ,,	26 0	...

CLARETS.

From H. & C. BALANESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands ... ... Rs.	14 0	Rs.	16 0
Les Canons ... ... ,,	20 0	,,	19 0
Chateau Leoville ... ... ,,	20 0	,,	--
Chateau Lantte ... ... ,,	21 0	,,	--

From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc ... ... Rs.	15 0	,,	--
Chateau La Begorce ... ,,	24 0	,,	--

From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc ... ... Rs.	11 0	Rs.	13 0
St. Estephe ... ... ,,	13 0	,,	15 0
Haut Canon ... ... ,,	14 0	,,	17 0
Margaux ... ... ,,	17 0	,,	19 0
Chateau Larose ... ... ,,	,,	,,	26 0

From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Estephe ... ... Rs.	13 0	,,	--
St. Julien ... ... ,,	26 0	,,	--

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy ... Rs.	23 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars ...		...
M. & Spann	25 0	...
Do. do. Gold Bars ...		...
M. & Spann ... ... ,,	30 0	...
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s * * * Cognac ... ,,	26 0	...
Chas. Lervoire's finest Cognac * * * ...		...
Very Old ... ... ,,	34 0	...

WHISKY.

Bon Accord ... ... Rs.	22 0	...

BEER.

	Per doz pints.	
St. Paul ... ... Rs.	6 8	Rs. 4 0
Pilsener ... ... ,,	6 0	,, 4 0
Kaiser Beer ... ... ,,	6 0	,, 4 0
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen) ... ,,	,,	,, 4 0
Lagerbier ... ... ,,	5 0	...
Romford Ritter Ale ... ... ,,	5 0	...

SUNDRIES.

	Per 2 doz. pints.	
Italian Vermouth ... ... Rs.	18 0	...
Vin d'Harib (Bitters) ... ... ,,	30 0	...
Kummel, Superior ... ... ,,	24 0	...
Real Italian Oil, very large bottles... ,,	14 0	...
Do. do. small do. Flutes. ,,	8 0	...

	Bottles.	Tins.
Condensed Milk ... ...per doz. Rs.	5 8	6 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Swiss Cheese in tins, (tin of from 21 to 40 lbs.	per lb.	0 11
Swedish Butter, finest ...	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest ...	per 4 lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter, Prime Preserved ...	per 2 lbs. tin	2 4
Danish Hams, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lb. each ...	per lb.	0 12
Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins) ...		2 8
Do. do. (small ,,) ...		1 8
Saussichen, (Small Sausages) ...		1 8
Ramhwurste, (Smoked ,,) ...		1 0
Saussichen (Small Sausages) ...		1 8
Zungen in wein (Tongue in Wine) ...		1 12

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 15th June, 1883. Rampart-row.

C. V. D'SOUZA, who has lately returned from Cape Town, announces to the public that he has OPENED a COACH-BUILDING Establishment at Girgaum Back Road, near the Cawasjee Patel Tank. Undertakes to execute orders promptly and carefully at very moderate rates. A trial is solicited.

WE, the undersigned Merchants, hereby inform that the GOODS (Grain and Seed, etc.) will be SOLD to Bombay European Firms and other merchants on the following CONDITIONS, viz.

From 17th instant receipts for Goods sold will be accepted after deducting tare of empty gunny bags (if large bag, two and three-fourth lbs. per bag, and small bag, two and one-fourth lbs. per bag), and payment for such goods sold will be received in full.

If empty gunny bags are not returned within one month from the date of weighment of goods value of such bags will be claimed.

KESSOWJEE TOOLSIDAS.	DEWJEE PURSUT.
HURDAS PREMJEE.	KRUTOW VEERJEE.
WAGJEE NANJEE.	VISRAM ASSOO.
DOSSA MOOLJEE.	And seventy-seven others.
NUPPOO NENSEE.	

Bombay, 16th July, 1883.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 24, Apollo-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1883, at half-past four p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1883.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Mr. J. Steiner and Mr. J. Macfarlane who retire from office, but are eligible

THE JURISDICTION BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Instead of investing native magistrates with full power to fine and imprison European offenders, is it not possible to invest approved men with power to fine only, say up to Rs. 200, but not to imprison? Most Europeans could pay such a fine, and they would have the right of appeal against the decision. This concession would meet the claims founded on administrative convenience. Graver offences might easily be referred to the nearest European magistrate, who has power to imprison for three months and to fine up to Rs. 1,000, and who as a rule is to be found within two days journey of any part of India. Native magistrates need not be invested with the power to commit Europeans to the Sessions, for in such cases the accused would most likely have to be kept in jail for a month pending trial. Nor should they have the power to require security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, for in places where Europeans are few the accused would find some difficulty in getting security, and would be liable to be sent to jail simply because he had no friends near enough to assist him. As an administrative measure, it would be better to have European magistrates in large towns, cantonments, and places where Europeans are generally resident in large numbers. When the Session Judge is a native, he might try Europeans with the aid of two European assessors, or with a jury of whom four out of five should be Europeans if it is not possible to have all five Europeans.

July 26. H.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSION RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will find room for the following few lines, which have been addressed by way of an appeal to the native portion of the Uncovenanted Service. The difference that at present exists between the Pension Rules which apply to the members of the Covenanted Civil and Military Services, and those made applicable to the Uncovenanted servants, is broad and unjustifiable. The object of this letter is to invite the attention of my brethren in the service to the invidious distinction that has hitherto been maintained in the award of pensions to the two classes of servants, and ask them to join the movement set on foot by the Uncovenanted European servants to memorialize Government to place their pensions on a more satisfactory basis.

For Covenanted servants there is no minimum limit of age qualifying for pensionable service, while in the case of Uncovenanted employés the pensionable period is to be reckoned after the age of 25. This restriction operates very harshly on those who are lucky enough to get admission into the public service before the age of 22. It is but fair that when a person has served a certain number of years, he should get his off-reckonings, irrespective of his having entered the service before or after 22 years of age. The age restriction has only lately been imposed in the Uncovenanted Pension Code; it does not exist in the case of the Covenanted servants, and there is no good reason why it should be kept for the Uncovenanted servants.

In the case of Covenanted servants, furlough leave of four years is allowed to reckon as pensionable service in 25 years. Their unfortunate compeers have only half that period allowed throughout their service, and that, too, is not allowed to count for pension. In old days, when the ambition of the native employés was more limited, when they seldom sought service at a distance from their homes, and when the idea of availing themselves of furlough to qualify them for more honoured posts by visits to the European continent and by joining the Agricultural Colleges of Europe, or medical and law institutions of England, had not even been conceived, the existing rule did not cause much hardship; but as the old conditions are gradually changing, when the whole of India (which is a continent in itself) is being looked upon more and more as one great field for competition, and when no many young servants of promise entertain hopes of making themselves more useful both to their employers and to their country by utilising their furlough in studying their acquirements by visits to foreign countries, Government would greatly benefit themselves and their employés if they brought the Furlough Rules of Uncovenanted servants more on a footing of equality with those obtaining for Covenanted servants.

The Covenanted Civil and Military servants are from time to time allowed special indulgences to induce them to retire. The hard-and-fast rule of 15 and 25 years' qualifying service for invalid pension, and 30 years for superannuation pension, in the case of Uncovenanted servants is, however, enforced without any deviation towards leniency. The suggestion made by the European portion of the Uncovenanted service, that proportionate pensions may be fixed for service between 15 and 30 years, is reasonable, and should be made applicable universally to all Uncovenanted servants.

At present a person is not entitled to any pension, without the production of a medical certificate, until he has put in a qualifying service of 30 years. This is too long to wait, and detracts much from the value of the Uncovenanted service. Side by side with the invalid pension, which commences at 15 years' service, there should be a pensionary provision for voluntary retirement. The proportion of this latter class of pension may for obvious reasons be made at a little lower rate than the invalid pension, say at ½ at 25 years, with a gradual rise to ¾ at 22 and ¾ at 30. Judging from the present tendency of the natives to take to service as much as they can, it is not likely that the provision for voluntary retirement will be availed of to any considerable or an unreasonable extent; but the very fact of the existence of such a provision in the pension code would have the undoubted effect of raising the service in the estimation of the public, and drawing to it persons whom it would be a public benefit to secure, but who are now often tempted to seek Government service on account of the unreasonable rigidity of the pension provisions.

The policy of the Government of India is always liberal towards its servants, whether coming within the sacred pale of the covenant or otherwise; and I feel sure that if the Uncovenanted body will make a proper but unequivocal representation to Government it will not be disregarded. I conclude this letter with an earnest prayer to all Uncovenanted servants of this Empire to take up the subject, and after thoroughly ventilating it to decide what form the representation to Government should take, i. e., whether they should join the movement set on foot by the European Uncovenanted servants, or go before Government independently.

A NATIVE UNCOVENANTED SERVANT.

SPORTING.

POLO.

An exciting match was played yesterday evening between

BYCULLA CLUB (White)	vs.	THE REST (Colours)
Messrs. Bridges, Conroy, Craigie, Bosvey, and King.		Messrs. Bridgeman, Carter, Gray, Ker, and Carnac.

The ground appeared somewhat slippery, and two or three gentlemen and their ponies tested the softness, and apparently found it satisfactory. After some good play, Mr. Craigie secured the first goal, and for some time the Club team appeared to have the best of it. The Rest then played up better, and matters were equalised by a goal by Mr. Carnac; and just before time was called Mr. Carter secured a second goal and victory for his side, the Rest winning by two goals to one. The play was somewhat better than on the last occasion; but must be greatly improved if the Bycullas mean to make a good show at the tournament in September.

THE BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

We learn that the following teams are already entered for this tournament:—Central India Horse (holders of the Cup); 17th Lancers; Mhow Gymkhana; 61st Regiment (Kurrachee); Poona Horse; and Bombay. There are two regiments in Poona—the Rifle Brigade and the 15th Regiment—which ought to send a team each; and if they allow the 61st to send a team from Kurrachee, and do not themselves enter a team each, they must consent to take a back seat for the future.

CRICKET.

The following are the sides for the match at the Gymkhana to-day:—

VETERANS.	vs.	THE REST.
Wyer (Captain).		Wilkins (Captain).
Hall.		Lechtler.
Challenor.		Tucker.
Col. Merriman.		Hunt.
Nicholson.		Newnham.
Moore.		Lyle.
Ramsay.		Beglie.
Moir.		Gould.
Whitehead.		Lieut. Merriman.
Archdale.		Foote.
Blackwell.		Thorburn.
Buchanan.		Hartwig.

Play to commence at 11 a. m. A tent will be pitched for ladies, and the band of the Marine Battalion will (by kind permission) be in attendance in the afternoon.

FOOTBALL.

The third match of the season was played on the Cooperage ground last Thursday evening, between the Grant Medical College and the Byculla Clubs. The Byculla team was too heavy to be effective in the field, and the College men simply did what they liked with the ball. Fearne and Rosselet, for the Byculla, made a few good runs, but had no one to back them up, their forwards playing rather loosely. The play of Waller and Greahy, for the College, was, as usual, conspicuous, and on several occasions received hearty cheers from the spectators for a "run" or a "collar." Geahy secured two tries for his team, but both kicks were failures. The game closed, leaving the College team victors by two tries and three touchdowns, to nothing.

The following members have been selected to represent the Bombay Carlton and the Byculla Clubs, in the return match to be played on the Cooperage ground at 5-15 p. m. this evening (Saturday):—

BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB.—Back.—Waite. Three-quarter backs.—Rogers and O'Shea. Half-backs.—Chance, captain, and Gawthorn. Forwards.—Scott, Greaves, McMeekin, Dunk, Connell, Stewart, Wickham, Burt, Elsam, and Beyts.

BYCULLA CLUB.—Back.—Binks, captain. Three-quarter backs.—Gawthorne and Reid. Half-backs.—Rosselet and Harvey. Forwards.—Waller, McManus, Brooks, Greahy, Avron, Ward, Prescott, Williams, Collins, and Purvis.

THE first entries for the Lucknow Monsoon Meeting are fairly promising, and Captain Menzies should, as many race, have good fields for his pony and "legs" events.

Father Prout, 3 years, by Jolly Friar, out of Charmer, the latest addition to the Durbhangah Confederacy, ran twice last season as a 2-year old and won once.

Kendal, the jockey, comes out with Ryder under engagement to ride for the Rajah of Paikpara. His lowest riding weight is about 7st. 10lbs.

There is, we hear, to be, as autumn nearing at that jolliest of planting districts, Mottharee, between *Mahsie*, which, as every Europeanan in the place is more or less a sportsman, is certain to be eminently enjoyable and successful.

Tingey, the Archer of India, rides, we believe, this year for Lord William Beresford's stable, and with two such perfect masters of the riding art as Ryder and Tommy added to their English horses, the new confederacy should be very bad to beat at all distances and everywhere in India.

The *Statesman* informs us that Dr. Weir, of trotting-horse celebrity, who took the famous Walter Scott and others to Australia from America last year, has shipped fifteen trotting-horses for India. Dr. Weir and his horses have arrived in London *en route* for Bombay and Calcutta.

Blackburn, the jockey, is expected back from England early in August. There will be any number of mounts for the first-class professionals this year, and golden harvests to be reaped. Several English jockeys are coming out to ride for the principal stables during the cold weather, which is necessarily a slack season at home.

Gudarz and Sylvanus, in charge of Elliott, arrived at Bombay by the last Australian mail. At the Gawler Race Meeting (S. A.) Gudarz on the same day won two races the week before leaving Australia, ridden on both occasions by Mr. R. K. Maitland, the Ladies' Trophy of one mile and one furlong and the Grand Stand Stakes of one mile and a half, carrying top-weight in each race.

Palmerston, the best horse that ever galloped in India, is whispered to have gone wrong; hence his non-appearance in the Trials at Bangalore which, according to the wretched timing given, he should have won in a walk. For the sake of a good horse, a painstaking and straight trainer, and a kind and generous owner, we trust the reported lameness is but temporary. Macklin has, we hear, sold his chesnut mare Gossip by Argus Scandal out of Trinket, to no less a personage than the Secretary of State for Broadwood of the 16th Lancers for a good figure.

The Karachi stewards have issued a very handsome prospectus. It should be well patronized by the neighbouring cantonments, and the annual meeting every horse running at the meeting claimable for Rs. 1,500 should keep away all first-class racers and ensure a goodly amount of second-class competitors.

Messrs. Apcar and Abbott's Somerset won the Trial Stakes at Bangalore after a good race, defeating the Maharajah of Faikpara's Ween and Maid of Orleans. This is the first appearance of Somerset on the Indian turf, and the stable has commenced the season under good auspices.—*Indigo Planter's Gazette.*

BENGAL.

THE EDEN HOSPITAL.—Dr. J. R. Wallace, L. R. C. P., Edinburgh, M. R. C. S., Edinburgh, has submitted his resignation of the appointment of Resident Surgeon to the Eden Hospital, and retires on the 31st August, 1883. His successor is not yet nominated.—*Ibid.*

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S., is likely to assume temporary charge of the office of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal by the 8th proximo, on which date Mr. J. Eliot, M. A., will avail himself of his leave. Mr. W. Booth, M. A., who is expected to return from leave by the end of the current month, will act as Professor of Physical Science at the Presidency College during the temporary absence of Mr. Eliot.—*Indian Daily News.*

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.—It appears from the last list of business for the Committee of this Society that the late Srimati Gourmoney Dassee, widow of the late Baboo Radhica Mohun Sett, has left a sum of Rs. 6,000 to the Society for charitable purposes.—*Ibid.*

A SUSPECTED MURDER.—A few days ago a washerwoman, Preo Dhobany by name, was found in Komul Koor garden in Bally with her throat cut. It was suspected that the woman had committed suicide, but the knife by which the deceased had apparently cut her throat not being found at the time on the spot, led to a local enquiry by a deputy magistrate, and during the enquiry it was elicited that the woman had on her person a lot of silver and gold ornaments before her death, which are not to be found. The knife was found the next day in the garden. The garden is surrounded with a high wide wall, and has a gate which is locked. A reward has been offered of Rs. 50 to any one who will give such information as will lead to the detection of the offender, or the recovery of the ornaments. The case is under enquiry by the police.—*Statesman.*

NATIVE CEREMONY.—Yesterday the *shradh* ceremony by the sole surviving dowager Ranee of Sobha Bazaar, was performed with some show of grandeur at the Sobah Bazaar *rajbaree*. On account of the death of the late Maharanee, the last time she performed the *shradh* ceremony fell on her two step-sons—the Maharajas Koomul Krishna and Narendro Krishna, and these two gentlemen received the invitations to the several ladies who were invited for the ceremony. It was said that nearly one thousand brahmins were fed, and alms were distributed to the poor.—*Ibid.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE TEESTA RIVER.—A very serious accident took place on the Teesta river on the 4th instant at Phulbaire Ghat, about twelve miles from Silliguric, on one of the main roads leading to the Western Doors. It appears that when heavy rain occurs in the hills, and the Teesta is in flood, that ghat is impracticable for several days at a time, and it frequently happens that the *manjees* can only make one trip each way in the course of the day. On the occasion in question a large number of passengers had collected on the western bank, and the *mar* was consequently much over-loaded; it is stated that there were fifty-five passengers, six *manjees*, four ponies, and eight goats on the same boat. About half-way across, while in the fast flood, the passengers had heavy loads of rice, &c., with them, as most of them were returning from the *hat*. The native accounts of the accident are various, certainly very, very few survived to tell the tale, but the *mar* was overloaded, and that the *manjee* was not justified in starting with his living cargo, which was much in excess of what the *mar* could carry in safety. The first time it left the bank it accomplished the first-half of the journey in safety; but, on coming to the point where the Leesh River joins the Teesta, the boat sank, whether from leakage or mismanagement is not stated. The result was that thirty-three people were drowned, including one of the boatmen, also the four ponies, and three of the goats.—*Indian Daily News.*

SAILORS IN PORT.—About a year ago, in compliance with certain recommendations made by the Health Officer, the Port Commissioners resolved that are still issuing, circulars to the commanders of all vessels that enter the port, impressing on them the necessity of protecting the health of their crews in two ways. The first was that they should provide a commodious awning under which the men could sleep on the forecastle, and which would, at the same time, afford them protection from the rain and heavy dews. The second was that, during the hot months, the crew should not be permitted to be made to work during the intense heat of day. As a rule, the working hours on board are from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m., then again from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and then another stretch of work from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Since the issue of these circulars, it has been found that the first suggestion has been acted on by more than half the vessels which have entered the port, but the second one has remained almost a dead letter, and this is due to the high pressure at which ships are loaded and unloaded, and the keen competition for securing freights. There seems some reason to believe that the great difficulty in getting up sufficient and efficient crews is, in some measure, due to the underhand practices resorted to by the runners and owners of seamen's boarding houses in Lall Bazaar. Recent cases have come to light, notably one in which a number of sailors were found in a garden house near the Salt Water Lakes, which seem to show that it is to the advantage of these men to keep sailors ashore as long as possible and so secure the greater portion of the "proceeds of the" advance notes," which are so fruitful a source of evil and fraud.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR AT PONDICHERRY.—We hear that a French man-of-war has arrived at Pondicherry, and that the French authorities there have telegraphed to Madras for 200 tons of ice, which were despatched on Wednesday. It is thought the man-of-war is bound for Tonquin, and she may possibly have French troops on board.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAUB, AND OUDH.

AN INTERESTING EVENT.—The tigress, recently presented to Dr. Ross by the Maharajah of Ulwar for the Queen's Gardens at Delhi, has just increased the attractions of the menagerie, by becoming the mother of two sturdy cubs. Mother and little ones are doing well.

POLO MATCH AT MEEAN MEER.—On Friday last the first match between the Meean Meer and the Lahore Polo Clubs was played on the Meean Meer ground. The sides were as follows:—Meean Meer—Mr. Jackson, R.A.; Mr. Pringle, R.A.; Mr. Rich, 30th Regiment; Mr. Crowther, 30th Regiment, Lahore. Mr. Clarke, C.S.; Dr. Perry; Mr. B. Egerton; Mr. Beaty. Captain Evens, 30th Regiment, and Mr. Dunlop-Smith, B.S.C., were umpires. The game terminated in favour of Meean Meer by 2 to 1.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS OF BENGAL.

On the subject of "British prestige" in India, the *Nababbhakar* (Calcutta) says:—"Many Europeans think that the force of bayonets is governing India, but we believe the desire for the better administration of the country is furthering more the consolidation of the British rule than the bayonet policy; we do not mean to say that the rule of force is not, or was not, needed, but so far, we can say that it is not lasting. Englishmen may have used the rule of force in the beginning, but we do not believe that this rule has preserved their administration in this country so long. Englishmen need not use bayonets in India now. The love and regard of the people are of great moment for placing the 'prestige' on a firm basis and securing the permanency of the British rule in this country."

The *Somprokash* (Sonapore, Calcutta,) says:—"If Mr. Ilbert's Bill be not passed this will shake to its greatness of the English nation, and their greatness and grandeur will be lost. The people of this country will then say that there is no sincerity in Englishmen. The proclamation of Her Majesty will be an everlasting disgrace to the name and fame of England. There cannot be anything more disagreeable than to govern a people without gaining any spontaneous regard and love from them."

The *Sahachar* (Calcutta) says:—"If the Bill be passed, it will be of great administrative convenience. With it the natives of India in the Civil Service of this country their powers ought to increase. The extension of railways in the mofussil will increase the number of Europeans there. If the magistrate be a native, great inconvenience will be felt if a section of the people be not subjected to his jurisdiction. The Government has taken care in regard to vesting powers. Of native magistrates, officials vested with first-class powers will be selected to have jurisdiction over European offenders." The same paper further observes:—"We think the passing of the Bill will be in accordance with the charter and the gracious proclamation of Her Majesty, that natives in the Civil Service of this country should be appointed to offices of emolument and trust when found competent by education, intelligence, and character. Now we beg to suggest that, without making any material alteration in the principles of the Bill, a specific definition ought to be inserted by the Legislature as to what sort of requirements will be needed for the natives of this country having jurisdiction over European offenders. The opponents of the measure ought to point this out, and we hope they will carefully consider this matter."

BUDDHIST OATHS.

MAJOR SPEARMAN, Deputy Commissioner of Henzada, lately reported on this subject:—

I do not know that Buddhists in taking an oath on the holy book do imprecate curses upon their relations as well as upon themselves. In Mandalay and in Upper Burma generally there is said to exist a strong dislike to swearing, but I am not aware of it myself, and Sangermano, in his account of the Burmese Empire, page 97, writing of the administration of justice, says: 'It is customary to call many witnesses and examine them upon oath.' He continues that 'the ordinary form of taking an oath is by placing on the head a small book of palm leaves in which are inscribed many solemn imprecations which the party is supposed to utter against himself if he gives false witness.' The book of imprecation, or as it is called by the Burmese the book of the oath, is as follows:—'False witnesses who assert anything from passion and not from love of truth, witnesses who affirm that they have heard or seen what they have neither seen nor heard, may all such false witnesses be severely punished with death by that god who, through the duration of 400,100,000 worlds, has performed every species of good work and exercised every virtue, alms-deeds, chastity, charity, kindness, diligence, patience, justice, magnanimity, love, and moderation, the ten fundamental virtues with the twenty that spring from them, making in all thirty virtues; I say may god who, after having acquired all knowledge, and straight and divinity leaning upon the tree of Godama, may this god with the nat who guards him day and night, that is, the Assura nat and the giants, slay these false witnesses; may the nats who preside over the period of 5,000 years which the laws of Godama are to last and those who watch over the divine deposit of the statues and figures of god, slay these false witnesses; may the dragons and giants, the four greater nats, guardians of the four great Islands, each whereof is surrounded by 500 smaller ones, and the nats who guard the seven celebrated mountains, the great forest Himmavunto and the great mount Miennio, slay these false witnesses; may the nats who watch and preside over the five great rivers, Ganga, &c., and the 500 smaller ones, over lakes, rivulets, and torrents, slay these false witnesses: may the nats who guard the woods and trees of the earth, the nats of the clouds and of the winds, slay these false witnesses; may the nats of the sun and the stars and of all the blessed seats; moreover may all the 80,400 giants kill and devour piece-meal the flesh of these false witnesses; may those who, in consequence of bribery from either party, do not speak the truth incur the eight dangers and the ten punishments; may the ends of their fingers and toes be cut off; may all their nerves be cut in twenty; may they be seized with the shameful disease, leprosy, ringworm, &c. Moreover may all these false witnesses, those who do not speak the truth, be infected with all putrid diseases and corruptions which exist in the body; may they become fools and idiots; may they undergo every species of most grievous danger and illness; may they send out from their mouths smoke and fire like that of hell; may they be covered by all kinds of dirty and abominable complaints,—the itch, scurvy, leprosy, white and red spots; may they suffer dysury, ischury, strangury, gonorrhœa, ematury, diarrhœa, dysentery, tenesmus, asthma, deafness, blindness, and all other corporal miseries; moreover may all sorts of elephants, male and female, kill them in an instant. May they also be bitten and slain by serpents, by the cerastes, the cobra di capello, &c.; may the devils and giants, tigers, and other ferocious animals of the forest kill and devour them. Whoever asserts a falsehood, may the earth open beneath his feet and swallow him up; may he perish by sudden death; may a thunderbolt from heaven slay him,—the thunderbolt which is one of the arms of the nat Deva. May all such as do not speak the truth die of inflammatory diseases, pains of the stomach, and bloody flux; may they sink or may they be bitten and devoured by crocodiles; may their bodies be broken in pieces; may they lose all their goods; may they suffer great misfortune in all the states they become; come lean, emaciated, impotent, and consumptive; may their bodies be covered with pustules and buboes; may they incur the hatred and chastisements of the king and mandarins; may they have miscarriages; may they never be separated from their forefathers, parents, children, and descendants; may they become wretched, may fire burn their houses, and although they escape the ten punishments, may they be tormented every day in every one else illtreat them and raise lawsuits against them; may they be killed with swords, lances, and every sort of weapon, and as soon as dead may they precipitate themselves into hell, and 120 smaller ones; may they fall with their feet upwards and their heads downwards, and may they be tormented for an immense time with fire and flame; and after they shall have suffered in these hells every kind of torment, may they be born in the anew Prestta assuriche, and then be changed into animals, swine, dogs, &c.; and, finally, if again they shall become men, may they be slaves of other men a thousand and ten thousand times; may all their undertakings, thoughts, and desires ever remain as worthless as a heap of cotton burnt by the fire. In weighty causes touching injury or dishonour received, as for instance in murder, or on account of a woman that is had, the principal parties are obliged to undergo an ordeal by water. Whether they be men or women, they are immersed in water and whoever comes out before a considerable time is held and declared to have given loses his cause.' All must see how foolish and insufficient such a proof must be. Whoever is the more expert in remaining under water is secure of victory, and the innocent man, who is that is allowed to undergo the trial by peace, is drowned. It is true that the presiding mandarin or judge endeavours to excite the fears of the parties by assuring them that the guilty will not be able to stay long under head without some dreadful accident being devoured by alligators or other aquatic monsters. Nowhere in this form is there any calling down of punishment upon innocent relations, but this may be may not be implied in the general curse. 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THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at St. Michael's Hall on June 28 under the presidency of Sir T. Douglas, C.B.—The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said the capital of the company was £3,000,000, and the amount paid to the Secretary of State up to this time, in accordance with arrangements made under the company's contract, was £1,724,525 in England, and £1,975 in India. The actual expenditure up to the 31st of December had been £33,491, exclusive of outlay incurred by Government previous to the 1st of October, 1882. The extent of their line was 451 miles, which was divided into three sections, viz., the Eastern Deccan, from Hutgi, on the Great Indian Peninsular, to Gadak, 173½ miles; the South Deccan and the Belgaum to Barukpur. It would be remembered that the company was formed in May, but they did not take over the line until the 1st of October. Since then negotiations had been going on with the Government with respect to the value of certain stock which they had to take over, and also in respect to valuations, which he believed would lead ultimate ly to a reduction of £40,000 in the price originally asked. Referring to the works now in hand, he said he believed these were going on in the southern and eastern sections would be complete early in 1884. The board had been in correspondence with the Secretary of State with regard to other extensions. This correspondence had been referred to the Government of India, and the shareholders would, if necessary, be called together to consider any proposals that might be made by the Government in keeping the seven parts of the line into for the supply of 45 engines, and they had shipped to India the iron work for 50 carriages and 300 wagons. They had also taken steps for the supply of rails for 165½ miles of permanent way, and for 445 carriages and wagons.—Major-General Trevor, R.E., seconded the motion.—A discussion followed on certain items in the balance-sheet, in the course of which Mr. Ford moved the adjournment of the meeting in order to enable the board to give full particulars concerning them.—The Chairman having given the information asked for, the amendment was withdrawn, and the motion was agreed to. Mr. F. S. Chapman and Mr. P. S. Dewes were re-elected directors, and Mr. R. L. Crawford and Mr. H. Wright, auditors.

A REMINISCENCE OF "CHOLERAIC FEVER."

I OBSERVE that the native Egyptian authorities and some of the English officers in the Khedive's service are in doubt as to the real nature of the epidemic which, having broken out at Damietta, has appeared in Mansourah and some of the intervening villages. By some the disease is called Asiatic cholera, by others "gastric fever." The published details of the symptoms are rather meagre, but from the particulars already made known I am inclined to believe that the Damietta outbreak is not one of cholera, but of a virulent form of fever which in some of its stages bears a close resemblance to it. It is worthy of note that the Egyptian epidemic cannot be accounted for by transfer or contagion from Bombay or Calcutta, the nurseries of cholera. It is true that sporadic cases occur in both cities all the year round, but in neither do they precipitate themselves into an abnormal prevalence of the malady. If, as I suspect, the Egyptian cholera is nothing else but "choleraic fever," the necessity for quarantine regulations such as are applied in the case of cholera will be removed. There is no reason whatever for supposing that this fever is contagious. The name "choleraic fever" was, for want of a better, invented in the Punjab two years ago, on the occasion of the frightful outbreak which in two months killed thousands of people in the native town of Lahore, and very nearly 12,000 of the 130,000 inhabitants of Amritsar. I was in the thick of it, and retain an unpleasantly vivid memory of the appearance and progress of the epidemic. From August and September, when the fever, which broke out in the middle of June, was nearly reaching its height, the city of Amritsar resembled a city of the dead. The hot, damp, heavy air smelt of disease and death; and the same description would apply to the provincial capital, Lahore. In Lahore city the mosques resounded with prayers for the Divine intervention; and the Hindoo priests after praying their name to be struck off the sick list, began to come lean, emaciated, impotent, and consumptive; may their bodies be covered with pustules and buboes; may they incur the hatred and chastisements of the king and mandarins; may they have miscarriages; may they never be separated from their forefathers, parents, children, and descendants; may they become wretched, may fire burn their houses, and although they escape the ten punishments, may they be tormented every day in every one else illtreat them and raise lawsuits against them; may they be killed with swords, lances, and every sort of weapon, and as soon as dead may they precipitate themselves into hell, and 120 smaller ones; may they fall with their feet upwards and their heads downwards, and may they be tormented for an immense time with fire and flame; and after they shall have suffered in these hells every kind of torment, may they be born in the anew Prestta assuriche, and then be changed into animals, swine, dogs, &c.; and, finally, if again they shall become men, may they be slaves of other men a thousand and ten thousand times; may all their undertakings, thoughts, and desires ever remain as worthless as a heap of cotton burnt by the fire. In weighty causes touching injury or dishonour received, as for instance in murder, or on account of a woman that is had, the principal parties are obliged to undergo an ordeal by water. Whether they be men or women, they are immersed in water and whoever comes out before a considerable time is held and declared to have given loses his cause.' All must see how foolish and insufficient such a proof must be. Whoever is the more expert in remaining under water is secure of victory, and the innocent man, who is that is allowed to undergo the trial by peace, is drowned. It is true that the presiding mandarin or judge endeavours to excite the fears of the parties by assuring them that the guilty will not be able to stay long under head without some dreadful accident being devoured by alligators or other aquatic monsters. Nowhere in this form is there any calling down of punishment upon innocent relations, but this may be may not be implied in the general curse. The formula used by the Burmans in Father Sangermano's time, whatever may be the contents of the one now in use in our Courts. I am sure that many Burmans, I do not say all, for they are perjurers everywhere, do value their eternity more than one moment's ease. On occasion I have known a witness called to speak for one side give evidence against that side, and when pressed say "I must speak the truth as I have been sworn." I have known civil cases in which one party will say that they will give in if the other will swear. I do not think that it would be advantageous to do away with the oath.

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them by Gbow's people before the engagement to prevent them catching fire, and were lying scattered about in vacant spaces—"were now stacked inside the town and fired. Jallah was razed to the ground."

Now, Gbow, it seems, had made himself a terror to the people under British jurisdiction—raiding, and murdering, and plundering horribly. Gbow, therefore, had to be put down by the strong hand. But, it is quite pleasant to read of the way in which the work was done! The story may not be true; but if it be true what are

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 20.

ACCORDING to the London financial telegrams to hand this morning, there is no change in the values of the leading Stock Exchange Securities. In Lombard-street there seems to be a better demand for Money, and Reuter again quotes the market rate for three months' bills as being equal the Bank rate. According to the Bank of England's returns just published, the Reserve of Notes has increased by £200,000, but bills discounted are greater by £800,000. The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is now 41 per cent. against 42 per cent. for the previous week.

Linseed and Rapeseed are firmer with prices tending upward, but there is no change in Wheat.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market on Thursday closed quiet. Surats easier. Arrivals heavy. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 700 bales were Surats. Prices on the spot are in most cases 1-16d. lower. In New York there is no change whatever either in ready or forward Cotton. The figures to date are given below.

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Wednesday.	5,905,000	4,619,500	5,822,800
Thursday's receipts	2,000	1,000	3,700
Total since 1st Sept.	5,907,000	4,620,500	5,826,500

EXCHANGE opened with an easier feeling this morning, but remained fairly steady at the quotations which we give below. We have not heard of any alteration from Calcutta. There is now a large business going on there, and owing to the break in the G. I. P. Railway, considerable quantities of Wheat from the Central Provinces are finding their way to Calcutta for shipment. Freights at that port have risen in consequence, and the business situation is being improved to the detriment of Bombay :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 13-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 11-32d.
Do. 2 months' sight	1s. 7 19-32d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d.
France, 3 months' sight	2⁰ 07½

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened steady, and business was reported in 4 per cents at Rs. 99, but the feeling at the close is quiet, 4½ per cents were done at Rs. 103 15-16.

SHARES.—Colabas and Port Cannings are in demand at the respective rates of Rs. 815 and Rs. 365. In Press Companies Bombay Cottons have advanced to Rs. 805, but New Indians and Akbars have declined to Rs. 227½ and Rs. 1,120 respectively. Mill Shares are firm. Alliances have been sold at Rs. 950 ; Central Indias at Rs. 740 ; Coorlas at Rs. 940 ; Dhurrumseys at Rs 607½ ; Empress at Rs. 857½ ; Madras Uniteds at Rs. 3,050 ; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,405 ; Mazagons at Rs. 257½ ; Morarjees at Rs. 1,500 ; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,097½ ; Orientals at Rs. 765 ; Prince of Wales at Rs. 315 ; Sholapores at Rs. 1,670 ; and Western Indias at Rs. 1,040. There is a good inquiry for shares of the Bombay and Burmah Trading Company, and rates have advanced to Rs. 3,750 for the original and Rs. 737½ for second issue. Kemp and Treacher and Companies' shares are inquired for at the improved rates of Rs. 343 and Rs. 1,125 respectively.

COTTON remains quiet. A parcel of Saw-ginned Dharwar has been sold at Rs. 164 per candy, and some transactions are also reported in "fully good fair" Oomrawuttee at Rs. 148 to Rs. 151. The purchases on local account are limited. We quote :—

		Per candy.
Omrawuttee, F.G.	.....	Rs. 161
Do. Good	.....	„ 156
Do. F.G.F.	.....	„ 148-150
Dholleras, F.G.	.....	„ 162
Do. Good	.....	„ 156-157
Do. F. G. F.	.....	„ 148-150
Bengal, Good	.....	„ 134
Western. Good	.....	„ 155
Do. F. G. F.	.....	„ 148-150
Dharwar, Saw-ginned, Good	.....	„ 162-164
Compta	.....	„ 149

LINSEED continues strong with buyers at Rs. 5-12 per cwt.

RAPESEED is in improved request at Rs. 7-6 per cwt. for Guzerat and Rs. 6-14 for Cawnpore.

WHEAT.—Owing to limited stocks now held and the consequent firmness of holders purchases are somewhat restricted. Prices close in favour of sellers. We quote :—White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 34 to Rs 35 per candy ; Yellow, to Rs. 28 to Rs. 29 ; Luskari, Rs. 27 to Rs. 27½ ; to Catha, Rs. 25.

FREIGHT market dull. Loading steamers find it difficult to get cargo even at the reduced rates now named. Liverpool *via* Canal 16s. 3d. to 17s. 6d. Measurement ; Wheat 15s. Rates for Havre and Antwerp remain unaltered.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to heavy arrivals coupled with the absence of demand for the up-country markets, the inquiry in the bazaar is limited, and prices are irregular.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares, Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000 500	all	5p. ct.	730
Bank of Bengal	42,000 500	all	5 do.	385
Bank of Madras	10,000 500	all	4 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000 100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,330 — 250	19½	5 do.	98

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 25	815
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 13	365

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,120
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	435
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,125
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 51	405
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 75	605
Bronch Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	70
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500		805
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,215
Dholleras P. & G. Co.	200	300	all	20	225
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 153	1,400
Fort Press Co	150	325	3,500	350 p.s.	2,625
Fremsh Press Co	300	600	all	75 p.s.	640
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	...	330
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	Rs. 20	455
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 30	227½
Prince of W. Press	600	.....	600	100	675
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	635
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Suscon Press Co	300	00	300	25	500
Victoria Press Co	450	00		60	700
Volkart's Press Co					

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	500	1,000	500	90	1,426
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	547½
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 74	124
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	12½p.c.	550
AllianceCotto- & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	950
Bhowanuggur Mills	14,300	100	100	...	41
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,055
BudneiraMfg.Co.,Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	400
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	740
Coorla Mills	600	50	1,000	Rs. 35	940
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	607½
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,125	500	all	Rs. 25	857½
Do. New issue	...	125	Rs125	...	215
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	100	400	20	475
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	900
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,155
HydrabadSpinningCo.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,235
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500		515
Jamsr Ali Spin. Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jowrar Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,070	Rs. 55	1,200
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Manufac'ture	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,005
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100		122 xd
Madras United	850	1,000	1,000	150 p.s.	3,050
Mahalukshmi	850	1,000	500	Rs. 25	950
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 55	1,405
Mazagon Spinning Co.	6,000	250	250	10 p. s.	257½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,500
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,050
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,097½
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	765
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	335
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,500	500	500	35	315
Samoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,425
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,670
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,020
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 30	545
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	870
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,040
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	...	..	224½
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	..	880

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bombay, 2,043 tons, Captain J. Holloway, sailed yesterda y for Galle in ballast.

THE steamer Bernicia, 1,701 tons, Captain J. Munro, will sail to-day for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE ship Nyl Ghan, 1,252 tons, Captain E. H. Lovett, will sail to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steamer As bington, 809 tons, Captain J. McDonald, sailed yesterday for Bordeaux with a general cargo.

THE ship Cambrian Monarch, 1,305 tons, Captain G. O. Williams, will sail to-day for San Francisco, with a general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
20	Canton (s)	Donnel	Marseilles.
	Pachumba (s)	Johnston	Kurrachee.
	Bernicia (s)	Munro	Kurrachee.
	Bombay (s)	Holloway	Galle.
	Asbington (s)	McDonald	Bordeaux.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—

Ship Nyl Ghan, Lovett, to Dunkirk.
Ship C. Ambrian Monarch, Williams, to San Francisco.

The steamer Chindwara, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

19 June	Corkhill	Sydney,	May 17.
Blair Drummond	Guthrie	Middlesbro,	April 7.
Royal Alice	Fletcher	Mauritius,	June 19.
John o'Gaunt	Powles	Liverpool,	April 13.
Dunallastair	Sangster	Penarth,	April 13.
Celia	Drew	Natal,	June 10.

DEPARTURES.

July 18.—Steamer Inchcolutha, Ship P nce Louis

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 20.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Grant s—100 barrels roll sulphur, Latham Abercrombie and Co. ; 100 kegs red lead, Cuma Ramjee ; 75 cases whiskey, Wallace and Co. ; 100 cases whiskey, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
Armenia s—19 bales paper, A. M. Surufally.
Hesperia s—14 cases printing ink, A. M. Surufally ; 60 cases whiskey, Wallace and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Grant s—75 cases slates, W. and A. Graham and Co. ; 25 cases slates, Escofally Abdoolally ; 6 casks firecclay, The H. and S. Bank.
Armenia s—23 packages glassware, Soomar Bhima.

FROM LONDON.

Bertha s—8 cases chinaware, W. and A. Graham and Co ; 12 cases paper, Abdoolally Abdoolrehim and Co. ; 14 cases glassware, Soomar Veera ; 20 cases Swiss milk, W. J. Keal ; 55 casks patent flue and 2 cases tartaric acid, Mahomedally Lookmanjee.
Guy Mannering s—15 cases eau-de-cologne, Hassum Ahmed.
Ravenna s—9 cases aniline dye, Cuma Ramjee.
Gwalior s—6 cases printed books, Atmaram Sagoon.

FROM HULL.

Toledo s—125 kegs red lead, Esmaljee Allibhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Toledo s—473 boxes window glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—44 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co ; 92 bales cotton, King Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Punnett and Co ; 130 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co ; 226 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co ; 32 bales cotton, Vaglee Vulloo ; 200 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowjee ; 1,147½ cwts myrabolams, Cooverjee Nursee ; 175 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 44 bales wool, Dayall Bhimjee ; 1,000½ cwts linseed, William Bell and Co ; 10 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Mooljee ; 100 bales cotton, Nanjee Bhimjee.
Hesperia s—7,500 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 225 cwts myrabolams, Kuseridas Varidas ; 500 cwts myrabolams, Aldridge, Salmon and Co ; 1,995 cwts bones, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 1,500 cwts rice, Khimjee Lackmidas and Co ; 1,017 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 690 cwts myrabolams, Shamjee Narrunjee and Co.
Armenia s—3 bales rags, Abdoolally Ahmedally ; 188 bales hemp, Dayall Bhimjee ; 55 bales wool and 10 bales rags, Pragjee Toolseedas ; 330 cwts myrabolams, Jairam Dayal.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Moel Rhiwan—10,450½ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Adirondack s—23,000 cwts linseed, E. Spinner and Co.
Wellfield s—23,580 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Raisby s—1,500 cwts rapeseed 1,929½ cwts linseed, and 1,760 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers ; 540 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.
Tynemouth s—1,750 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Inchulva s—639½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Ashington s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Recta s—332½ cwts rapeseed, Mottalal Ratanchund.

FOR HAMBURG.

Toledo s—8 cwts ivory, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—1,004 cwts linseed and 3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 325 cwts horns, Allarakhia Bhimjee.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—800 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co ; 3,964½ cwts wheat, Tychjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Malwa s—2,400 cwts rapeseed and 900 cwts linseed, A. Blaschcek and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla s—1,004 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Malwa s—37½ cwts coffee, C. M. Misrec.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 19th July, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·658
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·3
Dew Point	70·7
Relative humidity of Air	·739
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·8
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)	76·2
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	381
Fall of Rain*	0·10
Total fall during the month	38·07
„ „ „ year	52·17
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 20th	0·15

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT—JULY 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
(If Chamber is over by 2 o'clock.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

194-81—Tyabji and D.—Jayshunker Mahadew vs. Mungioe and others—Skipsey and W.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)
For Judgment.

877-70—Tobin and R.—Mithibai and others—Nanabhoy Framjee Cowasji, petitioner vs Limji N. Banaji and others—Tobin and R.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

327-81—Tyabjee and D.—Kankoobai vs. Punalal Punumchund and others—Macfarlane and E., and Skipsey and W.—Part heard.
310-82—M. H. Khan—Haridass Odhowjee vs Sakobai—In person.
154-81—Payne and G.—Noor Mahomed Hajee Esa and others vs. Halimabai and another—Macfarlane and E.
318-82—Macfarlane and E.—Pandurang Jesoba Sungirri vs. Balla Mungesh Wagle and another—Shapurjee and T.
327-82—Smith and F.—Dhunjee Mowjee vs. J. F. Sleeman —Chalk and W.
342-82—Payne and G.—C. A. Turner vs. Framji Cursetji Javaji.—Nanu and H.

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, being Act 28 of 1866, and in the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ardaseer Hormarjee, deceased —Chalk and W.—Hormarjee Ardaseer Hormarjee and another vs. Meherbai and others—Cleveland L. and N.

For investigation of pauperism.

In person—Narsoo Nagoo vs Margoo—M. H. Khan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 19.

Ruggles, Sub.-Inspr. of Army School, on duty, from Poona.
Fordyce, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 20,

Milne, Surg., on duty, to Poona.
Tiggar, Quarter-Master, W. Border, Regt., on duty, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 18.)

Surg.-Maj. D. R. Thompson, M.D., C.I.E., Surg., First Dist., privilege leave for one month and twenty days.
Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, Acting Principal Asst. Collr., Vizagapatam, furlough for one year.
Mr. F. A. Nicholson, to act as Sub-Secy., Board of Revenue, during the employment of Mr. J. A. Davies on other duty.
Mr. G. W. Fawcett, to be Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mgte., Malabar, but to continue to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Magte., North Arcot, until further orders.
Mr. G.Ed. Baunry to act as Asst. Supdt. of Police, Ganjam Dist., during the absence of Mr. J. Meredith on privilege leave, or until further orders.
The Hon. Mr. J. Hutchins entered upon his duties as Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras on 9th July.
Mr. E. B. Hanson, Asst. Engr., Second Grade, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P. W. D., Madras, with effect from the expiration of his present furlough.
Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Mr. J Meredith, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Ganjam Dist.
Mr. A. F. Baness, Asst. Inspr. in the Salt Dept., is promoted from the Second to the First Grade from July 1.
The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. W. C. McMurray, Inspr. in the Salt Dept., is extended to two months.
The following transfer is ordered :—Smith, Sergt. C. R. R., Supervisor, Second Grade, from the Nilgiri Divn. to the Consulting Architect Divn.
Vizagapatam State Railway Survey.—Mr. T. W. Daly, Overseer, First Grade, attached to the First Divn. of this Railway, has been granted privilege leave for three months from 1st Augt.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Inspr.-Genl. of Ordnance grants privilege leave of absence to Master Worker H. White, of the Gun Powder Factory, Madras, for three months, from 13th August.
The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secy. of State for India :—
Lt.-Col. D. Moncill, S. C., 7 days p. a. ; Col. G. C. Hodding, S. C. 86 days, p. a. ; Lt.-Col. St. G. Caulfeild, S. C., 3 months m. c.
Surgn.-Maj. T. J. McGann, F. R. C. S. E., I. M. D., Civil Surgeon and Chemical Examiner, Mysore, is granted furlough (p. a.) out of India for one year.
Capt. John Davidson, of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, is permitted to resign his commission at his own request.
The following promotion is made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—Madras Staff Corps.—Maj. F. Kilgour, completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut.-Col., dated 11th July.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT M UST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BENNETT—July 20, at Mahim, near the Fort, at Johangir Hormusjee Modyi's Bungalow, Covasjee Pestonjee Bennett, age 47 years. His funeral ceremony will take place this morning at 7 o'clock.
KHORY—July 20, near Hormasjee Bomanjee Wadia's Fire-temple, Dr. Cursetjee Framjee Khory, aged 46) Deeply regretted. Funeral takes place this (Saturday) morning at 7-30.
KILLPOIL—July 18, at Poona, Robert Colston, the dearly beloved son of Michael Alexander and Mary Adelaide Killpoil. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DAVIES—July 17, at Calcutta, the wife of Walter Davies of a son.

DEATH.

SCHMIDT—July 18, at Madras, Jomie, the wife of E. Schmidt, aged 42 years.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 22, RAMPART ROW,

opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. „ „ AGENTS WANTED.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. TIMAVO and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.
SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano	Rs. 33	per month	or Rs.	750
Sympathetic square „	39	„	or „	825
Semi-grand, on three legs „	6 „	„	or „	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"L."—Your communication appears to have miscarried.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1883.

WE publish elsewhere a very interesting report on the Surat floods, furnished by a deputation of the Surat Fund Relief Committee which was sent to the city to make preparations for relieving the sufferers. The deputation consisted of Messrs. Shantaram Narayen, K. C. Bodarkar, Ghelabhai Haridas, and Rao Saheb Bhimbai Kirparam. The celerity with which these gentlemen were despatched to the scene of the disaster was of a piece with the energy displayed by the citizens of Bombay in organising a Relief Fund. The destructive waters of the Tapti had not ceased their work of devastation ere steps were taken in this city to minimise the effects of the calamity on the flooded population. In the course of a week or ten days over Rs. 60,000 have been subscribed, and immediately as the sums were received they were applied to the charitable objects for which they were given. By the promptitude of their assistance the Bombay Committee have magnified their usefulness immensely. The wants of the sufferers were pressing, and though their losses were to some extent permanent, the full force of the calamity was felt most acutely at the instant. From the report of Mr. Shantaram Narayen and his colleagues we find that so soon as relief parties could move along the flooded roads, detachments were despatched hither and thither over the inundated district with supplies of food and clothing to succour the unfortunate creatures who, in the space of a few hours, had seen themselves bereft of whatever small worldly belongings they could call their own. No attempt was, of course, made, on the morrow of the disaster, to replace, or to take any account of, lost property. All that was done was to feed the hungry, and clothe the shivering wretches, "without parsimony on the one hand or superfluity on the other." The work was, under the circumstances, of an arduous character, but there is every reason to believe it was successfully accomplished by the picked agents of the committee. Urgent cases of distress were generally relieved, and, by this timely succour, opportunity will now be given to consider fully how the money in hand for replacing destroyed property may be laid out to the best advantage.

The task which the Relief Committee have before them is formidable enough, even by comparison with visitations of a similar character, by which the Surat district has from time to time been devastated for centuries. The Committee state that Surat and the villages in the neighbourhood have passed through a period of suffering and loss which has been unprecedented for at least fifty years. The floods of 1835 and 1837, to which reference is thus made, bore in their course and destructiveness a close resemblance to that of 1883. In the first-mentioned year the waters rose on the 4th August, and by the afternoon of the 6th "the whole city was under water, and had the appearance of a sea." In Surat alone upwards of 500 houses were said to have been carried away, and more than twenty people to have perished. The flood of 1837 was more destructive. A considerable portion of the city walls was swept away, and 372 houses were entirely washed away, 1,012 fell, and 2,539 were injured. The estimated damage amounted to a sum of Rs. 2,74,550. In addition to this, 242 head of cattle were destroyed and eighteen human beings killed. "After the flood was over," says Mr. Campbell in his *Gazetteer*, "along the beach at Dumas, pieces of timber, reeds, bushes, parts of houses, as well as bodies of animals, deer, cows, bullocks, buffaloes, and an immense number of snakes, were deposited in a line stretching for more than one-and-a-half miles, and in many places piled up to a height of nearly five feet." The destruction on the present occasion bids fair to rival that of 1837. So far as the Committee were able to gather from the figures supplied by the Collector, Mr. White, and from their own inquiries, 1,378 houses had fallen down or were swept away ; and the estimated loss of all kinds amounted to Rs. 2,59,000. The distribution of destruction is as follows : Surat city, 300 houses destroyed, and property to the value of Rs. 1,45,000 ; Chorasi, 798 houses, Rs. 43,000 ; Mandvie, 66 houses, Rs. 63,000 ; Olpad, 214 houses, Rs. 8,000. The loss of life has, happily, been small, which is the more surprising considering the wide extent to which, the water flowed. Many extravagant rumours as to the casualties have been in circulation, but it is now known that not more than a dozen lives have been sacrificed, which, it will be observed, is somewhat less than the number of deaths arising out of the two floods with which a comparison may be established. The Committee give a very graphic and perspicuous description of the devastation caused by the flood. We quote from their report the following paragraph :—"Numbers of poor ryots have been houseless, and have been driven to seek shelter on other people's *ottas* and in dharamsalas and sheds. Their little household, their all, has been swept clean away. The poor generally squat upon low-lying grounds and slopes on the river bank for convenience in the fetching of water. These poorer classes have therefore been the greatest sufferers ; the Dublas, the Kolis, the Dheds, the Vaghris, the Pomlas, and such like. The small trader, the cultivator, and the shepherd have also suffered ; numerous cattle and sheep have been surprised and swept away by the flood ; granaries have been filled with water ; agriculture has been interfered with and put out of season ; seed sown in the land and the labour of the plough have been lost."

The sum which the generosity of the citizens of Bombay have placed at the disposal of the Committee may enable them, in addition to relieving the immediate needs of the sufferers, to replace to some extent the property which has been destroyed ; and, as we have already said, care will be taken that the money expended on these objects will be judiciously laid out. The Committee, indeed, lay much stress on this. "We cannot omit to suggest," say they, "that the Kolis, or fishermen, the Dublas, the Dheds, the Vaghris, &c., who have been rendered houseless, might, especially, in the city of Surat, instead of being given a grant of money, small or large (which they might in their ignorance throw away unprofitably, or improvidently misapply), be housed in dwellings built expressly for their use. The dwellings might be built on high ground, plain and cheap, but substantial, with proper ventilation and drainage. A small rent, say from one to two rupees per annum, might be levied to provide for repairs or renewals to the dwellings after they are built. These might be handed over to the Municipality in trust for the use of those classes for whose benefit they were constructed. The money to be now given away in small driblets, for house-building purposes, might, by being utilised all in the lump, be made the means of a lasting boon to those poor people who are among the objects of this charitable fund. The filthy little fragile hovels which disfigure the city in the low-lying parts, and which are a fruitful source of disease and not infrequent fires, and are always liable to be swept away by floods of more than ordinary character, will thus be replaced, to some extent, by a better class of structures. Government might be induced to come to their aid, to some extent, by allowing lands as well as timber, rafters, and bamboos from the Government forests, free of cost,—a concession which, it is understood, Government are always pleased to make on occasions of disastrous floods and fires." The above is a very valuable suggestion ; and we hope it will commend itself to the managers of the Fund and to Government. It is needless to say that the idea was cordially received by the authorities at Surat. The Collector warmly sympathised with it ; and the Executive Engineer has undertaken, if permitted by Government, to superintend the construction of the improved buildings. This opportunity for public improvement is far too good to be lost, and there could be no more excellent method of dispensing this charity than by placing the recipients beyond further need of public benevolence. Perhaps, too, the example thus set by private enterprise and foresight might stimulate the authorities to continue those preventive works without which the city must ever remain a victim to disaster. The Committee very pertinently remark that "the prevention of immense waste of property, such as that which has recently taken place, might possibly be within the range of engineering skill and the available resources of Government." The experience gained from such works as have already been constructed is that it is well within the power of science to avert such calamities. In fact, the only thing wanting is money. But the Municipality have only been able to potter away at intervals with such sums as can be drawn from local sources. In 1869 a certain amount of preventive works were carried out under the direction of Mr. Hope. The Committee report that these works stood the extraordinary ordeal which has just been placed upon them. If they did not prevent the flooding of the city, it was simply because they were inadequate to cope with the volume of water which was borne down the Tapti. These works were limited solely for want of funds. Is there any reason why they should not now be continued on such a scale as would enable them to meet such contingencies as the present ? It is true that there has not been such an inundation for nearly half-a-century. But the history of Surat shows that this is rather an exceptional matter for congratulation than sober data on which to base serious conclusions. There is no sort of guarantee from past experience that an equally severe flood may not wreck the city next year, or two years hence, to follow the analogy afforded by the experience of 1837. During the last century-and-a-half there have been no less than thirteen great floods, and in one of these (1782) the island of Bet was submerged and more than 2,000 persons drowned. The preventive work effected forty years ago was believed to have sensibly modified the results of succeeding floods. The works of 1869 have, so far as they go, been not less promising, and with encouragement like this there ought now to be a further effort to place the city beyond the limit of danger.

THE sudden resolve of the Cabinet Council to send Sir Rivers Wilson to Paris to confer with M. de Lesseps may be taken as an indication of an anxiety to effect some modification of the agreement with regard to the second Suez Canal. The Government would naturally desire to strengthen its position when coming before the House of Commons on Monday to announce the course it proposes to take. No doubt the mission of Sir Rivers Wilson is to induce M. de Lesseps to make some concessions which will meet the views of those who urgently claim for Great Britain a greater share in the control of the Canal. Now that the English law officers have declared that, in their opinion, the Suez Company has the sole right of making a Canal through the Isthmus, it is impossible to contest any longer the validity of M. de Lesseps' contention to that effect. The British shipowners may, of course, persevere with the original scheme of a Canal from Alexandria to Suez, but a wholly British Canal across the Isthmus cannot be looked for until the concession to the Suez Company expires or is bought up. A water-way across Egypt with a succession of locks and extensive works for crossing the Nile at different levels could not compete on equal terms with the short and direct channel from Port Said to Suez. The arrangement with M. de Lesseps is the best practicable, and if he meet the views of the British commercial community half way, there can be little doubt that the agreement already settled in principle will be carried out. The almost immediate reduction of tonnage duties and the gradual reduction and ultimate abolition of pilot dues would be a great gain to commerce pending the construction of the second Canal. If the proposed arrangement were to fall through and the Canal from Alexandria were to be set about, the existing charges and vexations would continue unabated until the new Canal were finished and at work. The bird in the hand is better than this prospect, both for Great Britain and M. de Lesseps' Company. In M. de Lesseps' case of course the bird in the hand takes the form of £8,000,000 sterling wherew

TELEGRAMS.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

Mr. R. L. Maugles, V. C., and Mr. J. Simson, barrister-at-law, both resign the Bengal Civil Service.

Mr. E. Murray, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab, officiates as Assistant Conservator.

Major General Campbell, R.A., Inspector-General of Ordnance, having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, the tenure of his appointment has been extended until the end of the present year.

Lieutenant W. W. Norman officiates as Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant N. A. Browning officiates as Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Major W. B. Birch and Surgeon D. P. Macdonald have been granted furlough to Europe—the former for one year and 296 days, and the latter for one year and 183 days.

The provisions of article 166 of the Indian Articles of War have been extended to the outposts of Thull Chotiali, Sharigh, and Sibi.

Major R. P. Tickell, Executive Engineer, N.-W. Provinces, officiates as Superintending Engineer during the absence of Major Harrison.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUEZ CANAL AGREEMENT.

LONDON, JULY 20.

Mr. Gladstone will announce on Monday next the course intended to be pursued by Her Majesty's Government relative to the Suez Canal agreement. At a Cabinet Council held yesterday, it was resolved to send Sir Charles Rivers Wilson to Paris in order to confer with M. de Lesseps on the subject.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

The British Government, in compliance with the request of the Khedive, is sending twelve doctors to Egypt. The number of deaths from cholera at Cairo has now reached sixty-eight.

WRECK OF A STEAMER.

The s. s. St. Dunstan has found a quantity of wreckage on the Arabian coast, which, it is feared, belongs to the s. s. Knight of the Bath, which left Bombay for Havre on the 11th June.

QUARANTINE IN AUSTRIA.

Ten days' quarantine of observation is instituted at the Austrian ports upon all vessels arriving from India.

M. TRICOU.

PARIS, JULY 19.

The arrival of M. Tricou at Pekin is announced.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goalpara left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast to-day.

COLOMBO, JULY 20.

Mail steamer Nizam, from Calcutta, in sight.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats easier.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras ..... 3¾d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight 1 7 5-16

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 79½

4½ per cent. " 88½

3 per cent. Consols for account 99½

2½ per cent. Sterling Loan 102½

5 per cent. French Rentes 108¾

Bar Silver ..... 50 5-16d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes and Gold and Silver Coin in the Banking Department, combined ...£11,800,000, Inc. £200,000

Bills Discounted ...£22,600,000, Inc. £800,000

Bullion, total amount in Banking & Issue Dept. combined .....£22,200,000. Unchanged.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 41 per cent.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(JULY 20.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, July 19.

10 p.m. ... ... 79·0

FRIDAY, July 20.

6 a.m. ... ... 77·3

10 a.m. ... ... 82·6

2 p.m. ... ... 83·5

4 p.m. ... ... 83·5

THE MAILS.

THE P. and O. Company have received a telegram from Suez, stating that the Venetia, with the outward English mails, left there for Bombay at midnight on Thursday, the 19th instant.

A TELEGRAM received in Bombay yesterday states that the s. s. Knight of the Bath, 2,311 gross tons, 300 H. P., which sailed from Bombay on 11th June for Havre, with a cargo of wheat and seeds, is ashore at Kooria Mooria. The crew all got safely to shore, and the Government have ordered the Amberwitch to proceed from Aden to their assistance. The vessel belongs to Messrs. Greenshields, Cowie and Co., Liverpool. From Reuter's message it would appear that the Knight of the Bath has gone to pieces. If the crew were able to save themselves, it may probably be concluded that they saved also sufficient provisions and water to carry them on till the Amberwitch can remove them from their uncomfortable situation.

THE B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities announce that they will be able from to-morrow to book passengers and parcels through from and to all stations. A small stream two miles this side of Surat has still to be crossed by boat, but is expected to be bridged in about a week, when the ordinary goods traffic will be resumed. Goods not of a perishable character will be received from Thursday next.

A TELEGRAM from the British Resident at Aden, dated 20th July, states :—"British Consul at Jeddah intimates arrivals for Jeddah from Egyptian ports, including Soudan, are subject to quarantine at Camaran."

A SPECIAL meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday to consider the question of tonnage scale for steamers in regard to wheat and seeds. On the motion of Mr. Fachiri it was decided to substitute the following for Rule 1 :—"That the tonnage scale for steamers shall be on the basis of 40 cubic feet to the ton, but in no case to exceed 20 cwts. dead weight." Mr. Parker and Mr. Bozzoni, representing the interests of shipowners, opposed the resolution, and brought forward an amendment which was lost. It was then resolved that the following alteration should be made in the Chamber's tonnage scale for steamers, and that the same should come to force on the 1st January next :—Wheat, from 16 cwts. to 18 cwts. to the ton ; teelseed, from 14 cwts to the 15 cwts ; rapeseed, from 14 cwts. to 16 cwts. ; and mustardseed, from 14 cwts. to 16 cwts.

A TELEGRAM to the *Indian Daily News* states that a European named Macdonald has been arrested at Rangoon, at the instance of the Calcutta police, on a charge of committing highway robbery at Rawal Pindi in 1880.

A LETTER has been addressed by the Government of India to that of Bengal requesting that detailed information regarding the sanitary state of Calcutta and the expenditure on conservancy and bustee improvement incurred during recent years may be submitted along with the Report of the Calcutta Municipality for 1882. In sending on this letter to the Chairman of the Corporation, the Lieutenant-Governor adds a reminder that the annual report on the municipal administration is overdue.

IT is stated that the Hon'ble Mr. T. C. Hope, Colonel Crookshank, and some other gentlemen, are interesting themselves at Simla in the establishment of a club for the use of Government clerks. "The annual exodus to the hills," says a Calcutta paper, in reference to the project, "is an unconcenial episode to the large body of men employed in the Government offices. Not only does it involve considerable pecuniary expenditure, but life in Simla presents to them many discomforts which would be absent were the Government to continue all the year round at its proper head-quarters, Calcutta. Many men are compelled to separate themselves from their families for more than half the year round, while the varied interests and amusements which are to be found in a large town like Calcutta are naturally absent from life on the hills. It is thought, therefore, that an establishment in the character of a club will find favour."

THE Allahabad paper favours its readers with an account, published in its leader columns, of "two stories current in Simla society" :—

A lady asked the Lieutenant-Governor in what dress he was going to the September fancy-ball. "I shall go as a Lieutenant-Governor of the present day," replied His Honour. "Why not go as a Lieutenant-Governor of the future ?" said the lady—"You will only have to blacken your face and wear a turban." The Calcutta United Service Club finding their present accommodation too small have sent out a circular proposing alternative schemes for increasing it. The first scheme involves a new building, of ample proportions, at a cost of 6½ lakhs. The second proposes modest additions at the cost of only a few thousand rupees. A recent arrival from Calcutta, on being asked for his decision, replied that he had no doubt the larger scheme was the right one, and that some time ago he would have voted for it ; but, under present circumstances and Ilbert Bills, he certainly would not invest a pice in Calcutta, or recommend any one else to invest.

These stories have perhaps a certain interest as specimens of the wit which passes current in "Simla society ;" but surely the *Pioneer* rather exaggerates their importance when it gravely founds upon them the question : "When will the Government learn how very costly their vagaries are to the country ?"

THE *Englishman* finds fault with the opinion expressed by the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in a letter addressed to Messrs. James Saunders and Co., of Melbourne, that any attempt to open a trade in Australian meat with Calcutta would be futile. This opinion, it appears, was based on reports obtained from the military authorities. "We suppose," says the *Englishman*, "that the Under-Secretary alluded to is some young gentleman connected with the Agricultural Department, who probably knows as much about the meat supply of Calcutta as he does about squaring the circle ; nor are the 'military authorities' likely to know any better. With the large number of visitors expected in the cold season, the ordinary supply in Calcutta will be quite insufficient, and this must lead to a rise in prices, which the supply from Australia might have helped to keep down."

THE indigo crop does not promise well this season. The *Indigo Planters' Gazette* says :—The saying that a good mango season means a bad indigo one, has been strikingly verified this year in Purneah. One mishap seems to have followed another. No rain during the preparations, May drought, heavy rain in the middle of June, and early floodings from most of the rivers. What little plant there was has been considerably damaged, and the produce up to the first week of July has been wretched in the extreme. Most of the indigo concerns have had to drop down to a few vats only, while others have literally had to close manufacturing altogether, so as to allow backward plant and khoonties to grow. Since the heavy June rain the weather has been very hot and close ; indeed, a little rain now would be highly advantageous to the indigo on the high lands. What with the backward crop, bad produce, and the inability of planters taking advantage of the prevailing fine weather to push on *mahaj*, proprietors scarcely hope to realize half of the outturn first estimated for.

THE latest news from Acheen, *via* the Straits, is that owing to the arrival of Dutch reinforcements everything was quiet up to the 2nd instant. The Achenese, although not disbanded by any means, had withdrawn up-country, and it was expected that they would show a determined front and harass the Dutch forces during the fasting month (Bulan Puisa) or Ramadan, which commenced on the 6th instant. H. E. the Governor-General of Netherlands India leaves Java for Acheen at the beginning of next month, and the *Penang Gazette* trusts that he will be able to do something "towards doing away with the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the different districts supposed to be conquered and consequently to be under the flag of his Government in East, North, and Western Acheen. We use the word 'supposed' for the simple reason that the continual declarations of blockades show that the actual conquest of the country or submission of the chiefs as notified from time to time can be nothing but delusions indulged in by overzealous officials."

CAPTAIN LONSDALE, P.M.G., well known in connection with "Lonsdale's Horse" and his "Missions" to Coomassie, has been specially permitted by the Colonial Office, a London correspondent states, to enter into a three years' agreement with the International Niger and Congo Exploration Society. He has already sailed with his staff for the Niger, and purposes to work his way up-country until he meets Mr. Stanley at the Congo, to whose assistance he is mainly going. Captain Lonsdale has received permission to equip any number of men he considers necessary for the safety of his expedition, and he will in all probability take with him several hundreds of the warlike Houssa tribe. Mr. Stanley has enlisted over two hundred Houssa, ostensibly as labourers.

THE latest newspaper regulations in Japan are causing dissatisfaction, and eleven journals in the Osaka district have discontinued publication. The editor of the *Tochiki Shimbun* has been sentenced to a fine of 200 yen and five years' imprisonment, with hard labour, for publishing an article headed "Sympathy with the unfortunate Emperor of Japan."

THE Malagasy Envoys, after receiving the most discourteous treatment at the hands of the French Foreign Office, left Paris, and were in London when the last mail was despatched. One of them indeed still remained in the French capital in the hope of obtaining concessions ; but the hope appeared to be vain. The chief of the Embassy was residing at Norwood, in the south of London. Previous to their departure from England, some gentlemen intended to present the Envoys with an address expressive of sympathy for the misfortunes of their country.

THE inventory of the personal estate of the late Dr. William Chambers, who started life in Edinburgh with a few shillings worth of books, and died on May 20 last the head of the publishing firm of W. and R. Chambers, has just been recorded in Edinburgh at a total of £91,316 14s 9d., on which £2,743 of duty has been paid. The principal item in the inventory is £58,000, the total value of twenty shares in the business of the publishing firm at £2,900 per share. The will gives an annuity of £1,000 a year to Mrs. Chambers, and £10,000 to Miss Jane Henderson Reid and Miss Susan Campbell Reid as an acknowledgment and in consideration of their kindness and attention to Mrs. Chambers. A number of legacies are also bequeathed. The testator leaves a sum of £30,000 towards the completion of the restoration of St. Giles's Cathedral.

ON the subject of the much-debated appointment of Mr. Godley, Mr. Gladstone's former private secretary, to the India Office as Permanent Under-Secretary, the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes :—It is really singular, or it would be singular if we had not experience of the way of the world, how long a misrepresentation or a lie is in dying. The attack on Mr. Godley's appointment ought to have been extinguished by Mr. Cross's answer a few days ago. Yet we still hear murmurs about Mr. Gladstone's nepotism, though it is perfectly well known that it was Lord Kimberley who first desired Mr. Godley's transfer from the Inland Revenue to his own Department, and that Mr. Gladstone has not the power, even if he had the will, to foist anybody into the India Office. But, we are told, this is one of the rare prizes, and is looked forward to by the oldest members of the India Civil Service. Is it so ? There have been three Under-Secretaries. The first was Sir George Clerk, who held the post for less than two years. He was a member of the Bengal Civil Service. He was succeeded in 1860 by Mr. Merivale, who never was in the India Service at all, and knew nothing about India. When Mr. Merivale died he was succeeded by Sir Louis Mallet ; but Sir Louis Mallet was not a member of the India Civil Service. All this only shows the looseness with which people talk, and repeat one another's talk.

THE exemplary sentences which the judges have passed in several cases of misconduct by solicitors ought, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to have a most salutary effect in checking the vagaries of some members of that profession. A client paid a solicitor the sum of £10 to be forwarded to South Africa, in furtherance of some particular inquiries, and the solicitor subsequently represented that an acknowledgment of the amount had been duly received. In fact, however, the £10 had gone no further than into the solicitor's pocket, and the defence was that the money was not really needed for the purpose proposed in South Africa. In another case a solicitor had quietly pocketed a sum he had received for counsel's fees. His excuse was, first, that it was beneath "the dignity of counsel" to complain of the non-payment of fees, and who else had a right to inquire if they had been paid or not ? And, secondly, that "even large firms" are in the habit of treating counsel in the same way. In both these cases the solicitors have been suspended from the practice of their profession for twelve months. The Lord Chief Justice remarked, in the words of Sir G. Jessel, that "when conduct was proved before him which amounted to fraud and cheating, he liked to call it so."

THE will of Mr. Neil Benjamin Edmonstone Baillie, formerly of Calcutta, but late of No. 93, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, has been proved, the value of the personal estate amounting to £46,000.

PETER CAREY left Kilmainham Jail in disguise on June 26. What his destination is no one knew, though there was some rumour that he has gone to Manitoba. With regard to James Carey a good deal of mystery prevails. It is stated that he left Kilmainham some time ago, and that the letter addressed to the Dublin Town Council was written before he went, and posted after his departure, so as to act as a "blind." Other reports state that he left Kilmainham on the same day as his brother Peter, but for a different destination ; whilst a third report states that he still remained in Dublin. The appearance of his letter to the Dublin Corporation caused such a sensation in that body that Mr. Callan introduced a Bill into the House of Commons, which has been described as the Dublin Corporation Relief Bill, specially to exclude him from taking his seat. This measure, however, was promptly blocked by Mr. Warton. If Carey should turn out to be still in Dublin, and persist in his rash determination to resume his seat, inasmuch as he is practically without means, and no legal man of business can be got to act for him, it is the intention of the Corporation to take steps to have him adjudicated a bankrupt, which proceeding will have the effect *per se* of vacating his seat.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—On the abolition of the medical store department at Secunderabad in 1874, it was arranged that the stations of Bolarum and Raichore were to be supplied with medical stores from the Madras depôt, and the remaining stations from Bombay. The Deputy Surgeon-General at Secunderabad has now recommended that the supply of medical stores to all the corps of the Hyderabad Contingent may be obtained in future from the Bombay depôt, in supersession of the arrangement already sanctioned by the Government of India. The recommendation appears to be advisable, and the sanction of the Government of India has accordingly been solicited. Sanction has also been requested for the adoption in the Hyderabad Contingent of the station hospital system in a modified form as recommended by the Deputy Surgeon-General, and approved by the Brigadier-General commanding the force. The Government of India have sanctioned the supply of medical stores from the Bombay Medical Store Depôt to all the corps of the Hyderabad Contingent.—*Madras Mail.*

REGIMENTAL COURT-MARTIAL.—At a regimental court-martial held at Fort St. George, Madras, on the 13th instant, Corporal Samuel Broomhall, 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, was arraigned on charges of absence without leave and escaping from lawful custody. The Court, which was presided over by Captain H. J. Massy, 1st Essex Regiment, found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to reduction to the ranks, and, in addition to imprisonment with hard labour for twenty-eight days, Colonel C. E. Rennie, the Commanding Officer, confirmed the reduction, but, in consideration of the accused's previous good character, remitted the imprisonment.—*Ibid.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 19.—Pressure still decreases everywhere, most in Bengal. The depression noticed over Mymensing yesterday now lies over Burdwan, while a new disturbance is apparently forming over the Sunderbuns. The former depression occasions a slight circulation of the wind, which is otherwise normal, around its centre, and has caused very heavy rain at Burdwan. Elsewhere the rainfall is general, and moderately heavy. Rain to-day :—Burdwan, 10 inches ; Akyab, 4 inches ; Darjeeling and Mangalore, 2 inches ; Ranikhet, Meerut, Purneah, Calcutta, False Point, Saugor, Mount Abu, Rutnagherry, Gopalpore, Cochin, Mercara and Moulmein, 1 inch ; Sialkote, Allahabad, Saugor Island, Cuttock, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Goa, and Diamond Island, ½ inch. Previously :—Umballa 4 inches ; Bahraich and Gya, each 3 inches ; Aligarh, Fyzabad, and Mozufferpore, 1 inch ; Gorakpore, Jampore, Bareilly, Bhogulpore, Silchar, and Salem, ½ inch.

THE PUNJAB.—Reports have reached Lahore of considerable damage, done either by floods or heavy rain, to the Punjab Northern State Railway, between Khairabad and Peshawur. The trains were running through all night, however, on Monday.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd..	52 07	54 01	49 84	56 18
19 Thursday	0 10	.....	.....	.....
20 Friday	.....	0 36	0 65	0 81
Total.....	52 17	54 37	50 50	56 99
Corresponding date last year	52 23	61 14	59 09	62 27

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(20TH JULY, 1883.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer reduced to 32° F. and Sea level. At 10 a.m.	Thermometer in Shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity in miles per hour at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·533	85·5	W S W	23	0·00
Surat	·667	84·6	S W	18	0·32
Bombay	·724	82·6	W	24	0·21
Rutnagherry	·782	81·8	S W	18	1·55
Karwar	·840	79·1	S W Moderate	...	0·80
Mangalore ..	·911	79·5	Calm	1	0·28
Calicut	·922	76·6	Calm	3	0·63
Cochin	·936	81·1	S E	..	0·61
Masulipatam	·743	80·8	W S W	10	1·17
Madras	·804	81·8	S W	8	1·09
Negapatam ..	·811	84·4	W	5	0·00

THE SURAT FLOODS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JULY 17.

I THINK by this time you must be nearly as tired of hearing about Surat floods as we are of experiencing their effects. The river still continues to alarm us every few days by rising some feet. It will be long before the real extent of the mischief lately done can be known for certain, as reports from all quarters are so very contradictory.

Fifty-four smaller towns and Surat are said to have been inundated ; this estimate does not include places in the Gaekwar's territory. The total loss in property is put down at Rs. 1,04,500 throughout the districts, and one lakh in Surat ; the loss in Surat itself, however, was first estimated at about two lakhs, and it seems probable that the earlier statement was nearer the mark. The number of cattle that have perished is reckoned as being one thousand and sixty-two for the entire district (Surat included), but this figure seems small. Only eight lives altogether were lost during the flood, but four or five persons have died since, either from the effects of the inundation, or owing to accidents received in connection with it. Four hundred and sixty-six houses are said to have been washed away, or to have fallen while the flood lasted ; and one thousand and twenty-three more to have been seriously injured, several having subsequently collapsed. The above figures include the estimate both for the town and district of Surat. The rumour having got abroad that all ruined houses will be rebuilt by Government, or out of the relief fund, people may now be seen busily employed in pulling down their dwellings.

The road from Randir has been, like so many others, rendered for the time impassable. The people of that village, as it is a low-lying place, must have suffered a good deal. The block on the railway still continues, causing great inconvenience ; passengers and mails, however, and small parcels are now transmitted, but heavy baggage is not booked further than Sachin ; and the road thence to Surat not being traversable for carts, we can at present only get such baggage from there as can be carried by coolies. Stations further up the line must, of course, suffer still greater inconvenience. A great want of labourers exists, the cooly classes in many cases simply refusing to work even when offered increased wages. Six or seven hundred hands are required by the Municipality, and only about three hundred are procurable. The same difficulty, I understand, is experienced on the railway. Still, even with the limited number of labourers at their disposal, it seems as though the Municipality might push on their repairs a little more rapidly. Most of the roads are still simply impassable ; the approach to camp from every side is one of difficulty, and has to be made through several inches of mud.

The late catastrophe has done one good thing in forcibly calling attention to the insanitary condition of the town. The effluvia in many places are at present most objectionable, particularly, I hear, in the neighbourhood of the Castle Moat, where some oil-cake had been thrown, and has now become very unpleasant. Prices, except for grass and firewood, do not appear to have gone up. Quantities of slightly damaged grain are being sold in the bazaar at very low rates, but attention has been directed to this, and the markets are being carefully watched.

A Parsee in Surat, named Dadabhai Dorabjee Pandia, was very energetic during the flood, rescuing several lives and saving a good deal of property. This man is a professional swimmer, and has already received two medals from the Humane Society for saving life. Food is still being distributed daily, and no pains seem to be spared to alleviate all distress, but there is no doubt much difficulty experienced in distinguishing true cases from false. Begging has been carried on as a profitable occupation in the streets of late—a nuisance from which Surat has hitherto been very free, only one or two professional beggars following their calling at particular places.

I hear that the Municipality are considering the advisability of providing boats and food to be in readiness in case of any further overflow of the river. The measure would, no doubt, be a prudent one, as the chances seem to be that the first flood was greater than the second flood than the reverse. But for the present, at all events, I hope that with this letter the necessity for chronicling such occurrences may cease.

The rain still continues ; during the last two or three days, however, we have had a few breaks with some glimpses of sunshine.

During the two days of the flood some native gentlemen, especially, I believe, Mir Gholam Babe Khan and Mir Agimuddir Khan, were most charitable in sending out supplies of food for destitute persons. Mir Sul Fakir Ali also was to be seen both days splashing about through the water, and lending his aid saying life and property.

RELIEF OPERATIONS AT SURAT.

THE following report of the Surat Relief Fund Committee consisting of Mr. Shantaram Narsyan, Pleader, High Court ; Mr. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, Deputy Registrar, High-Court ; Ghelabhai Haridas, Assistant, Bank of Bombay ; and Rao Saheb Bhimbhai Kirparam, Assistant Compiler, *Bombay Gazetteer* ; has been forwarded to us for publication :—

As deputed by the Executive Committee, we started for Surat by the mail train of Thursday, the 12th July instant, and reached Surat on the morning of Friday about 7 a.m.

2. On the way we observed that the flood of the Tapti had caused considerable damage at Kankrakindi, where a bridge and two culverts had broken down, and we had to cross the creek in boats.

3. Immediately on reaching Surat, we telegraphed our arrival to the Chairman at Bombay, and proceeded to the residence of Rao Bahadur Jagjivandas Khushaldass in Gopipura, in company with Mr. Narandas Purshotumdas, who had come to the station to receive us. There we forthwith set to work, making inquiries into the extent of the damage suffered, and what had been already done, and consulting as to the future plans of relief.

4. Our inquiries as to the measures of relief adopted before our reaching Surat were answered by Rao Bahadur Jagjivandas, a fulness to which we could not do justice, if we were to, with Khushaldas, embody that information in this Report. We therefore requested him to frame a report of his own. This he has obligingly done ; and we have great pleasure in laying the document before the Executive Committee. It contains a plain and unassuming narrative of his proceedings down to, and inclusive of, the date of our arrival at Surat. In a time of great difficulty, inconvenience, and inclement weather this good gentleman went to work with a will, assisted by Mr. Narandas Purshotumdas, to relieve the sufferings of his wretched fellow-citizens, at the request of his Bombay friends, whose thanks he richly deserves. He still continues to work with and for us, and (to be exclusively useful to us) he has been compelled to resign the office of honorary secretary to the Local Relief Committee, to which he had been selected by the citizens of Surat.

5. Soon after beginning our inquiries and consultations, we felt the necessity of consulting two bodies at Surat—to act out the views and sentiments of the Executive Committee at Bombay. One of these, we thought, should be a consultative body, which should muster some of the most respectable, leading, and influential gentlemen in Surat, and whose functions should be to give such assistance, advice, and suggestions from time to time as the other and the smaller committee might need. This other body, which we have named the Working Committee, should be composed of picked men in Surat, whose energy, zeal, and aptitude for work marked them out the more arduous work that would fall upon them, and some of whom could devote a considerable portion of their time to that work.

6. The first or the consultative body, we thought should be composed of the gentlemen named below, with Mr. White, the Collector, as their President ; and we have requested Rao Bahadur Jagjivandas to ask if they would consent to form part of this committee. We feel assured from their well-known character and public spirit that these gentlemen will be but too glad to co-operate with the Working Committee :—

Members of the Consultative Committee.—J. G. White, Esq., President ; G. C. Whitworth, Esq., Vice-president ; Syed Meer Alam Khan, Khan Bahadur Meer Gulam Baba, Lallubhai Keshavlal, Esq., Dayabhai Savaichand, Esq., and Govaman Umedram, Esq., Ishvardas Jagjivandas, Esq., Dwarkadas Lallubhai, Esq., Thakordar Chunilal, Esq., Dr. Ramlal Lallubhai, Khan Bahadur Adarji Dinaji, Burjorji Eduljee Modi, Esq., Framji Nanabhai Kavasji, Esq., Framji Jamasji Bhavnagri, Esq., Ahmedbhai Rehematulla, Esq., Fazalbhai Haidarali, Esq.

Thus, this committee at once represents the different classes of the community at Surat, comprising as it does two Europeans, two Mussulmans, seven Hidoos of different castes, four Parsis, and two Boras.

7. The other body, *viz.*, the Working Committee, is composed of the following gentlemen, with Rao Bahadur Jagjivandas Khushaldas as their Chairman. We obtained their consent immediately to enter upon their work. They have liberty of action for all purposes, with three of them as a quorum :— Rao Bahadur Jagjivandas Khusaldas, Khan Bahadur Kaikhasro Hormasji, Rao Bahadur Umedram Ranchordas, Meer Zulfikar Ali Khan, Dr. Behramji Pestonji, Dr. Dosabhai Pestonji, Narandas Purshotumdas, Esq., Jagannath Ittcharam, Esq., Harilal Harsadrai, Esq.

8. We have arranged to provide two secretaries who should work with, and for both the abovementioned bodies. One of these was, according to the original plan, to be an honorary secretary, and the other a paid officer, but both, we are happy to be able to say, have insisted that they would act without remuneration. Both are very respectable, enthusiastic, and good men of business. We hope a great deal from the working of these two gentlemen, Messrs. Gopalji Gulabhai Desai and Mancherji Behramji Ghettu. They have undertaken not only the duty incidental to their office but the outdoor work of distributing relief.

9. The powers of the Working Committee, as above constituted, are :—

(*a*) To obtain information of cases of distress in Surat and the villages of the district.

(*b*) To commission an agent or a sub-committee of agents to proceed to places of distress with a view to afford instant relief in the form of food, clothing, shelter, and the like.

(*c*) To administer special relief according to their judgment in each case, taking care that such relief is dealt out without parsimony on the one hand or superfluity on the other, and yet with due discrimination as to whether the recipient has already got sufficient relief from any other quarter.

(*d*) To employ and pay all such establishment of inspectors, clerks, peons, &c., as may be thought necessary for the effective performance of their work.

10. The chairman and members of the Working Committee will be *ex-officio* members of the Consultative Committee, and will lay a report of their proceedings every fortnight before the latter, in view to their obtaining such assistance, advice, and suggestions as may be deemed requisite.

11. The Working Committee will correspond direct with, and be responsible to, the Executive Committee at Bombay, and take and act upon the directions of the latter body.

12. We have set the following suggestions before the Working Committee, which may serve as rules for guidance :—

(1.) Relief in the shape of food and shelter to one individual not to extend beyond one month, save under exceptional circumstances which shall have to be reported for the sanction of the Executive Committee at Bombay.

(2.) Ordinarily, relief in cash for the supply of food, clothing, and temporary shelter, including re-building or repairing huts should be limited to Rs. 25, though it may, according to circumstances, range higher ; but the maximum payments are not to exceed Rs. 50, in any case, save with the Executive Committee's sanction.

(3.) Any family who are too respectable to receive relief in the shape of food or clothing should have aid given them up to a month's provision in cash payments which are not to exceed Rs. 25 in each case.

(4.) Ordinarily, the Working Committee to meet daily at an appointed hour so as to avoid the necessity of circulars, and to keep a daily record of their proceedings, a copy of which, together with a statement of daily disbursements and expenses, should be furnished to the Executive Committee at Bombay every week.

13. After transacting the business indicated in the foregoing paragraphs on the forenoon of Friday, we waited upon J. G. White, Esq., the Collector of Surat, in the afternoon. This gentleman received us with marked courtesy and kindness. We laid before him the plan of work as sketched above, and requested him to act as President of the Consultative body, and to afford the Working Committee whatever information and assistance they might need. We are glad to note that he expressed his approval of our scheme, and kindly promised his hearty cooperation.

14. We determined to call a meeting of the Working Committee on the morning of Saturday, so that we might have an opportunity of discussing with them the measures to be adpoted, the establishment to be entertained, the forms of records of inquiry to be used, &c. The committee accordingly met at the appointed time, and the chief points connected with the administration of relief were discussed and settled.

15. Under our advice the Working Committee at the same meeting organised separate relief parties for the purpose of proceeding up the river, and visiting the villages, on either bank, up to Mandvi, the easternmost point to which, we are informed, the sufferings from the flood have extended, and also going to other villages up to Vasan's tomb at the mouth of the river. In the organization of these parties for the districts, care has been taken to select persons of good character and judgment and experience of the districts ; and we have requested the district officers to associate with them patels and taluka officers. The assistance of these village and taluka officers is absolutely necessary in order to obtain full and correct data, and to afford speedy relief to those needing it, with as little risk of misapplication as possible. We are particularly indebted to the able and energetic District Deputy Collector, Rao Bahadur Umedram Ranchordas, for his advice and assistance towards this end. Further, to ensure the success of our operations, we have been mindful to see that Mr. Muncherji Behramji, the Honorary Secretary, was deputed to villages containing more or less Parsi inhabitants, and to secure the services of an employe of the Panchayet through the kindness of such of the Parsi members of the Working Committee as are also trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Fund at Surat.

16. As regards the city itself, the Working Committee has, under our advice, divided Surat into four wards, each containing about four *puras*, and for each ward two respectable, intelligent, and enthusiastic gentlemen of the city, with a paid inspector under them, have been requested to obtain information by local inquiry on the spot, and personal inspection, and afford such immediate relief as may be necessary, and to report cases requiring special relief to the Working Committee. The active sympathy evinced during and after the flood by Messrs. Ishvardas Jagjivandas, Anupram Kirparam, Mancharam Ghelabhai, Kikabhai Parbhudas, and Sakarlal, and Dhala, who have undertaken the work of administering immediate relief, is a guarantee that they will do justice to the charge entrusted to them by the Working Committee.

17. The Working Committee, in consultation with us, adopted a form of statement wherein the particulars gleaned by these relief parties are to be entered, and have also framed rules for the guidance of those parties, in the spirit of the views and sentiments of the Executive Committee at Bombay. Translations of these rules and of the form of statement accompany.

18. On the afternoon of Friday Rao Bahadur Jagjivandas Khushaldas, on our instance, directed a relief party to proceed to Katargam, where it was reported there were some 150 persons in severe distress. This action was confirmed at the meeting of the Working Committee on Saturday. They set to work in earnest, for, on the same day they despatched another relief party to Adajah, and two adjoining villages for administering instant relief. There being a number of Parsi families here in need of relief, one of the honorary secretaries (Mr. Mancherji Beheramji) was chosen for this work. He reports having given what relief in shape of food was immediately possible—sufficient to last for two or three weeks. His report will, we trust, come hereafter with the Working Committee's proceedings before the Executive Committee at Bombay.

19. At our conference with the Collector, Mr. White, we requested that he might permit his Chitnis to furnish us with any official statistics of the distress caused by the flood in the city as well as in the districts received up to 15th July in his office. The following statement has been compiled from this source.

Statement of Damage by the Flood.

TALUKA.	Number of dwellings fallen down or swept away.	Estimated loss of all kinds.
		Rs.
Chorasi	798	43,000
Mandvie.....	66	63,000
Olpad	214	8,000
City of Surat	300	1,45,000
Total....	1,378	2,59,000

The above statement is subject to revision according to the information that may be received from time to time from the district officers who have not been able to complete their inquiries owing to impassable roads and constant raining. This statement does not contain any figures about the damage done to the Gaekwar villages bordering on the Tapti river. We expect to get such statement from Mr. R. G. Desmukh, the Subha of Navsari, with whom we communicated, and who has been good enough to promise to furnish it as soon as he has finished the personal inspection which he is now making. It may also be noted that heavy damages suffered by wealthy people in Surat, on account of their valuable buildings, have not been shown in the statement.

20. In the midst of the terrible havoc caused by the flood it is matter for some consolation that loss of life has been remarkably small ; and that the rumours on this score which were current in Bombay during the past week were greatly exaggerated. It appears that scarcely a dozen lives altogether were lost throughout this period of trial and trouble. The privations and sufferings of the poor people, however, have indeed been heart-rending. Numbers had to climb up trees to escape the fury of the waters, and were rescued by intrepid boatmen of Rander and others, who put out their boats into the raging flood to rescue the poor sufferers whose lives hung on a thread. In one instance, which is authenticated by the information of a high Government officer and two village officers, an unfortunate female gave birth to a child, whilst perched upon a tree, and both mother and child are said to be doing well.

21. While, however, loss of life has happily been small, the loss of property and consequent distress has been exceedingly great. Numbers of poor ryots have been houseless, and have been driven to seek shelter on other people's *ottas* and in Dharamsalas and sheds. Their kitchen, household, their all, has been swept clean away. The poor generally squat upon low-lying grounds and slopes on the river bank for convenience in the fetching of water. These poorer classes have therefore been the greatest sufferers—the Dublas, the Kolis, the Bhoids, the Vaghris, the Pomlas and such like. The small trader, the cultivator, the shepherd has also suffered ; numerous cattle and sheep have been surprised and swept away by the flood ; granaries have been filled with water ; agriculture has been interfered with and put out of season ; seed sown in the land and the labour of the plough have been lost. Thus, the city of Surat, as well as the villages on either side of the river up to Mandvi, has passed through a period of suffering and loss, such as has been unprecedented through a period of at least fifty years.

22. We visited different portions of the city during our short stay of three days, and it is painful to record that a great deal of distress prevails. Immediate and temporary relief in the shape of food and clothing has been and is being rendered ; but what is now most needed is assistance in the rebuilding or repairing of all miserable dwellings of these poor people. With a view, therefore, of forming an idea of the extent to which such relief would become necessary, we have requested the Working Committee to direct their agents to obtain statistics concerning this subject, when visiting to administer relief in the shape of food and clothing both in the

(Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.), Mr. Lang (Messrs. Lang, Muir and Co.), Mr. Hazebrook (Messrs. Lyon and Co.), Mr. Macdonald (Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co.), Mr. MacIver (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.), Mr. Narandas Rajaram (Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co.), Mr. Cassels (Messrs. Pestonji Cassels and Co.), Mr. J. Fachiri (Messrs. Rai Brothers), Mr. M. Mowat (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.), Mr. Sassoon (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.), Mr. Steiner (Messrs. Volkart Brothers), Mr. Wyer (Messrs. Wallace and Co.), M. Prescot, Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Janni (the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S.N. Co.), Mr. Wood (the B. B. and C. I. R. Company), Mr. F. D. Parker (the P. and O. S. N. Company), and Mr. Bozzoni (the Rubattino S. N. Company).

The chairman said that a good deal of correspondence had taken place on the subject of re-adjusting the tonnage scale, and that a protest had been received. As both the correspondence and the protest had already been printed and circulated, he would like to take the sense of the meeting as to the necessity of reading them.

On the suggestion of Mr. Mowat, it was decided to take them as read.

It appeared from the correspondence that at a meeting of merchants interested in the export trade, held on the 20th June, under the presidency of Mr. Mowat, it was resolved that "the Committee of the Chamber be respectfully asked to test, in the usual way, the following articles mentioned in the tonnage scale—namely, wheat, gingellyseed, rapeseed, and mustard seed; and state how many cwts. of each article are contained in 40 cubic feet, with the view of confirming the measurements given in a report of the Chamber dated 3rd Jan., 1879." Accordingly the measurement of the articles referred to was tested in the godown of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, at Carnac-bunder, the following being the results :—

Wheat (Kidnal), Soft White, from Jub-bulpore	18 cwts. in 40 c. ft.
Teelseed, from Hingughat	15 do. ... 40 do.
Gunsel (rapeseed)	15 do. ... 40 do.
Mustardseed	16 do. ... 40 do.

On the 26th ultimo, before the testing had actually commenced, the following protest was addressed to the chairman :—

"With reference to your circular of the 23rd June, notifying that the tonnage scale of wheat, gingelly, rape, and mustard seed will be again tested at Messrs. Ralli Brothers' godowns, we beg to inform you that, for the reasons give nin our protest addressed to the Chamber in January, 1879, when the question was previously under discussion, we still consider it is very undesirable that any change should be made in the existing tonnage scale, which is now so generally known and well understood by shippers and shipowners; and we think it right to inform you that we cannot recognise any departure from the resolution passed by the Chamber when the present scale was agreed to in 1873, which fixed 16 cwt. as the maximum for goods carried by weight.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

F. D. PARKER,
Supt., P. & O. S. N. Co.
p.p. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
D. McIVER,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co.
J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyds' S. N. Co.
p.p. EDWARD BATES & Co.,
JAMES DICKSON.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents, 'Clan' Line.
H. ZERNAL ABADEEN,
Agent, B. & P. S. N. & Co., Ld.
F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Navn. Generale Italiana."

The chairman intimated that a letter bearing the signatures of the captains of some of the vessels in port had been received, protesting on behalf of the owners against any change being made in the tonnage scale for steamers. Letters were also read in favour of the change, the writers stating that the trade in wheat would be greatly assisted thereby. He then briefly referred to the past history of the question, and quoted from former reports of what had been done in the direction of adjusting the tonnage scale.

Mr. Fachiri then proposed the following resolution :—"That rule I prefixed to the tonnage scale be cancelled, and the following rule be substituted :—'That the tonnage scale for steamers shall be on the basis of 40 cubic feet to the ton, but in no case to exceed 20 cwts. dead weight.'"

Mr. J. Steiner seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mowat.—The subject which is now before the meeting is not a new one to me, and in the remarks which I am about to make, I shall endeavour to handle fairly the interests of all concerned. At the time the tonnage scale for steamers was revised in 1872, shortly after the opening of the Suez Canal, the basis of 40 cubic feet was taken, that being the space allowed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which for many years had the lion-share of the steam tonnage trade to Europe. At that time the business in wheat from this port was almost *nil*, and I believe in framing the scale 16 cubic feet was adopted without testing the space which this quantity of the article would occupy. The argument used was this—by sailing vessel you allow 50 cubic feet or 20 cwts : knock off one-fifth and you get 40 feet and 16 cwts. The anomaly you are now discussing arose in this way. It has given trouble for several years, and in my opinion the sooner you grapple with it the better. When Chairman of this Chamber nearly five years ago, I endeavoured to do so; and although the subject was not so ripe for discussion then as it is now, I could foresee that the correction of the tonnage scale would only be a question of a little time. Of late years the agitation has increased, as the records of the Chamber show : and it will continue to do so until the shipper who contracts for 40 cubic feet of space gets it. It is not the Bombay merchants alone who are crying out for the proper adjustment : it is only a little over a year since the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce addressed you on the subject. At a time when you are agitating for cheap carriage of grain from the interior (and I hope you will be successful in your efforts) the Railway Companies might well turn round and say, "First put your own house in order." Railway carriage falls upon all traders alike : not so a scale which calls 35 cubic feet a ton for one article, and 40 feet for another—both articles being less than what is termed dead weight. At the neighbouring port of Kurrachee things are otherwise. Wheat is carried at 18 cwts to the steamer ton, which is just 40 cubic feet, and Bombay is thus handicapped at the boundary where business gravitates either to the one port or the other. Who can best assist us in getting this state of things rectified? The representatives of the regular lines of steamers. Yet I am sorry to see that they have put in a protest against our making any alteration in the defective scale. They, however, virtually admit that wheat at 16 cwts., owing to its small bulk, has an advantage over other cargo, and they accept the same at a differential rate which often makes up for the smaller space so occupied. If they would only admit the necessary changes I am now advocating, they would be able to put wheat, seeds, and cotton rates on a par, and no merchant would object to this. Who then are the gainers by the unfortunate anomaly in our tonnage scale? The owners of chartered vessels. Most charters are made for "lawful merchandise according to the Bombay tonnage scale," and as the greater part of our leading articles of export are shipped on the basis of 40 cubic feet, we know that the greater generally governs the less. The steam-ship owner is quick at making a bargain, and at the present time business is too often rendered difficult by stipulations : for example, in the case of wheat, they want, say, 1,500 tons as part cargo. Why? Because it shows a better result in the freight list. You are all aware that in the year 1881 there was shipped from this port 470,000 tons of grain—say 564,000 tons of steamer measurement, or sufficient cargo for nearly two hundred boats. A large portion of this went by chartered vessels, which accordingly made 12½ per cent. more than they would have got for cotton. And for working the Continental trade successfully chartering on a large scale is absolutely necessary. As freights for a part of the season to which I have called your attention were very high—sometimes 40s., twelve and a half per cent. on which is 5s. per ton, or more than one shilling per quarter—you can easily see the heavy tax imposed on the carriage of this article. By making anything like a fair allowance for the quantity carried by the regular liners, you will find that a good many tens of thousands of pounds sterling were put into the pockets of shipowners which they would have never got had wheat been put on the same basis as cotton in your tonnage scale. It is an old saying "it is never too late to mend," and let me further commend to you the axiom that things which are equal to the same thing ought to be equal to one another. If we get 40 cubic feet for cotton, I do not see why we should not get the same for wheat. From the rapid strides lately made in the trade, this bids fair to be the largest season on record. Before the interruption of communication on the railways, the volume of produce poured into Bombay was unprecedented. The railway receipts for the half-year to 30th June considerably exceed those of former seasons. In many respects the trade is in its infancy, and with the opening up of the interior it will grow rapidly. Recent reports show the superior nature of the Indian cereal, the favour in which it is held, and the market which it is making for itself. Although I have touched chiefly on wheat, my arguments hold good regarding a number of oilseeds, particularly rapeseed and gingellyseed. If you find any force in my arguments I hope you will decide on making the necessary changes at this meeting; and a resolution which is to follow will show that it is intended to allow ample time to lapse before the changes are brought into force. By this means existing contracts and the rights of all interested will be cared for. That the trade has borne up against falling markets at home, heavy railway charges from the interior, and an unfavourable tonnage scale such as I have described, shows its wonderful vitality. Remove every obstruction in your power, and you will have contributed your share in an effort to enable India to compete successfully for a prominent place in the great cereal trade of the world.—(Applause.)

Mr. F. D. Parker moved an amendment to the effect that, in any revision of the tonnage scale which might be decided on by the Chamber, or any addition thereto, the present basis for ship and steamer tonnage should be adhered to. In the course of his remarks he said he thought it must be a matter of regret to many of them that the question had been reopened. He thought that the matter had been finally settled on the last occasion that it was before them. In that Chamber the shipowners were in a very small minority, and it was not, therefore, to be expected that they would be bound by any decision to which the majority might come. Every agreement required two parties, and an arrangement of the kind which was now proposed could only be brought about by mutual consent. A change in an old-established custom was undesirable indeed, and could serve no good purpose. On the contrary, it would lead to much confusion and dispute. Mr. Mowat had reminded them that eighteen cwts. to the ton was the scale at Kurrachee, but he (Mr. Parker) did not see that there was any reason why they in Bombay should assimilate their scale to that which was used in Kurrachee. If they wished to have two cwts. more to the ton than they had at present, they would have to pay for it in the freight. If the tonnage scale must be altered, let them alter it from beginning to end. He considered, however, that at present the scale was a very equitable one. There might be cases. He did not wish to question in any way the correctness of the results of the testings, but he would remind them that there was frequently a considerable difference in the weight of wheat. He said not think that the present scale of sixteen cwts. to the ton was very far from the mark. There were two sections in that Chamber—the shippers and the shipowners—and he asked them to consider the effect of the proposed change before they brought it into operation. The first object of the Chamber, he said, was to get unanimity among the commercial men; and if they decided to pass the resolution, which the shipowners were helpless to resist, owing to their being in a minority, it would not have a good effect. They had had a protest against the proposed change from the captains of the ships in the harbour, and that strong expression of opinion on the subject was entitled to their best consideration. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bozzoni seconded the amendment.

Mr. Lang spoke in support of the resolution, saying, in reference to a remark made by Mr. Parker, that he saw no connection between the remodelling of the whole tonnage scale and the question of making an alteration as regards the scale for seeds and wheat exported from Bombay. As regards freight, shipowners could make their own terms. The local companies could adopt any scale they liked, and as a matter of fact the P. and O. Company did not adopt the present scale. Shippers accepted their terms if they suited them, and did not if they did not suit them. Therefore local interests would not suffer in the slightest degree.

Mr. MacIver supported the amendment. In the course of his remarks, he said that for the last five years he had been at Kurrachee and had had experience of the double scale. Steamers there, he said, had adopted the Bombay tonnage scale, and where the Kurrachee scale had been adopted it had been at a different rate for freight. The result of carrying the proposed alteration into effect would be that cotton and other articles of export would suffer; and he did not see that wheat would gain any advantage, except perhaps in a few charters. Shipowners would, however, very soon awake to the importance of protecting themselves by stipulations or otherwise. He said it seemed to have been lost sight of that with wheat a vessel would go down in the water very much more rapidly, and that there were many steamers which would not fill themselves entirely with wheat. That was a very important point to consider. He doubted whether they could look to the difference in the tonnage scale for the fact that the wheat trade of Kurrachee had been able to compete with that of Bombay on more favourable terms than formerly. He believed that the lower rate of railway freight from the interior had more to do with it than the difference in the tonnage scale. The wheat trade in Bombay seemed to be able to extend quite as rapidly as in Kurrachee despite the difference in the tonnage scale.

The amendment, on being put to the meeting, was lost, 7 voting for, and 23 against, it. The motion was then carried by a majority of 17 votes.

Mr. Lang then moved the following resolution.—"That the following alterations be made in the Chamber's tonnage scale for steamers, and that the same come into force on the 1st January, 1884 :—Wheat from 16 cwt. to 18 cwt. to the ton; teelseed from 14 cwt. to 15 cwt. to the ton; rapeseed from 14 cwt. to 16 cwt. to the ton; mustardseed from 14 cwt. to 16 cwt. to the ton."

Mr. Forrest seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The meeting then ended.

CAN INDIA BE MADE MORE INTERESTING.

An Indian officer on furlough writes to an up-country paper :—The other day I was present at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society to hear a paper read by a well-known Indian, Mr. H. G. Keene, the title of which was "Can India be made more interesting?" Sir Bartle Frere was in the chair, and there were present Sir Henry Rawlinson, General Maclagan, Mr. Fergusson, (the great architectural author), Colonel Keatinge, C. B., Dr. Leitner, of Lahore, Mr. Colborne Baber, &c., &c. Mr. Keene, in an interesting address, pointed out that modern India furnished (with one exception) "the sole surviving representation of the old pre-Christian or pre-classical mode of life, which was the earliest shape taken by human civilisation." He then insisted upon the piquant social interest which attached to the study of a system of society which, though mainly of Aryan origin," has not been hitherto affected by Grecian Art, by Roman Law, or by the Romance of Europe's Middle Ages and Renaissance." After noticing the conservatism of the Indian people, Mr. Keene continued :—Combined, however, with this indifference to progress, there is, among the natives, a facility as to externals which marks the hereditary bondsman, and completes the interest of Indian social studies. Brahmin Buddhist, Greek, Arab, Mogul, Portuguese, French,—all these have in turn scratched the surface of society, and planted transitory growths in Indian fields. The Greek intrusion was short, and left but little record; the Brahmin propaganda and the Buddhist reaction caused more durable results; many writers have dwelt at length upon the Muslim conquest whose effects in many directions are still conspicuous. Then came the great anarchy and the European struggles of the last century. The adventurers of those days, with swords for pruning-hooks, wrought a little while in the jungle and cleared some space for more peaceful tenants. As has been flippantly but truly said, the Frenchman invented the "dicky," the Englishman added the shirt.

Of our position in India, the lecturer said :—A Christianised people is face to face with a paleozoic civilisation, engaged to respect its institutions, within the limits traced by humanity, and to trust to example and general enlightenment for the gradual amelioration of what may seem to require improvement. The difference between the two systems, meanwhile, is very deep and essential. It is not merely a matter of theologic creed, as many excellent persons appear to think. There are Englishmen in India who have abandoned the distinctive dogmas of Christianity; there are Indians who have taken them up. But in neither case have the distinguishing features of race disappeared. No, the difference is one of evolution; of differing antecedent facts and conditions out of which have grown the habits of each in thought and action.

In 1830, said Mr. Keene, when the Company's Charter expired, an era of reform was inaugurated by the English. Keeping what was then done, Mr. Keene said :—Hinduism was attacked in its less moral aspects; and at the same time natives were declared capable of holding all offices, while Europeans were for the first time allowed to hold land in India, and the Press was practically freed from executive control. These measures were more or less opposed to the traditional policy of the Court of Directors, and another quarter of a century had elapsed before the struggle ended in the victory of reform, and the defeat and destruction of its antagonists. Let us not blame them to excess. They knew that the success of the new principles tended towards the occidentalising of nearly one-sixth of the human species, who had lived till then the life of the ancient world. Right or wrong the principles prevailed. What their result will be can only be conjectured. But if they succeed they will be tantamount to a social revolution. If a handful of foreigners can thus affect so old and stagnant a social system, how can the spectacle be void of interest?

In conclusion, the lecturer remarked :—I would admit that the public is not wholly to blame for the coldness of which Anglo-Indians complain. Whenever the subject is properly presented there is a section of readers ready. I need only refer to the Indian Essays of Lord Macaulay, and to several living writers, such as his gifted nephew, the present able Irish Secretary, Mr. W. W. Hunter, Professor Max Muller, and, to come to the present year, Mr. Bosworth Smith, whose "Life of Lord Lawrence" has had such remarkable success. Such books, too, as Bousselet's, full of picturesque details about the pomp and pageantry of native courts, and even books about wild sports and animals, like Mr. Sanderson's, have found many willing readers. Still it is, I believe, the unanimous verdict of London publishers that such instances are rare, and that it requires special circumstance to make a book on an Indian subject anything like as safe a speculation as one on Kamschatka or the Fiji Islands. Thus, a large and ancient region, which gives our Sovereign the title of Empress, which contains illustrations of every sort of science, which forms the labour-field of our middle classes, remains as repulsive as it was in the days of Southey. That indefatigable student, in the depth and desperation of his impecunious youth, refused a civil appointment in India from vague dislike to the country. And afterwards, when he took up an Indian subject and beautified it—as he certainly did in his "Curse of Kehama"—he could not even get his own friends to read his book. Lamb positively refused to read it. "I can just endure Moors," he said, thinking, no doubt, of Othello; "but Abyssinians, Ethiopians, Esquimaux, Dervishes—all that tribe I hate; I believe I fear them in some manner. . . . I am a Christian, Englishman, Londoner." In his view there is something about the far East which wakens a reluctance akin to that experienced by the worldling when invited to muse upon a future state, and the promised joys of Paradise. "God help me!" he cries, "when I have to put off these sung relations, and get abroad into the world to come." So that we see that it is not all on one side. Indian writers may sometimes be dull, but then so are other writers, whose books are bought and read. The fault is in the public; and, like such faults in general, it cannot be combated by argument. Let us, each in our sphere, do what we can, by treating the subject in an intelligent, human manner, and above all, by sparing all avoidable technicalities, remove from an imperial race the reproach of not caring for the greatest task of empire ever laid upon the shoulders of a weary Atlas. There was never a greater injustice done than when people managed to persuade us that Asiatics were ungrateful. If the British nation, supporting such societies as ours, and keeping their Parliamentary representatives up to the mark, can convince the peoples of India that they think kindly of them, and desire their good, they will found a monument such as was not achieved by Rome in all her grandeur.

At the conclusion of the lecture, which was much applauded, Sir Bartle Frere asked Mr. Fergusson to give his opinion as to his experience of the reception of his Indian works by the British public.

Mr. Fergusson said that his Indian works had not paid, not even a second edition having been issued, that *au contraire*, his works on European architecture went through fourteen or fifteen editions, thus showing the vastly greater interest of the public in works nearer home.

Dr. Leitner made a long speech on the advisability of encouraging the study of the native languages, and recommended that Government should appoint more professors of Oriental languages.

Colonel Keatinge said that his experience had led him to believe that the reason why India was not more interesting to us was the seclusion of its women.

Sir Bartle Frere then asked Mr. Colborne Baber to give his experiences as a traveller, and Mr. Baber made a humorous speech, concluding by saying that if India was to be made more interesting to us it would only be by its people taking some trouble to make themselves more interesting than his experience had found them to be.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Keene ended the meeting.

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WE are prepared to execute orders for PLAIN or ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS and SINGLE CASTINGS up to 7 tons in weight.

AGENCY :—We have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Bombay, Western India, Punjab, and North-West Provinces, for Messrs. J. and H. Gwynne's INVINCIBLE PUMPS and PUMPING MACHINERY.

We are represented by Messrs. Geo. Allan & Co., 10, Austin Friars, London, through whom we are prepared to import by wire, Machinery, Rolled Beams, &c., not available in Bombay.

Mr. GEORGE ALLAN, M.I.C.E., whose long experience in connection with India is well known, affords a sufficient guarantee that orders entrusted to us will be carefully executed.

WORKS—MODY BAY.
OFFICE—28, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ANDREW USHER & COMPANY,
DISTILLERS—EDINBURGH.

Having been appointed sole consignees in the Bombay Presidency for the above firm's celebrated Scotch Whiskies, we beg to call attention of connoisseurs to their special brands as detailed at foot. These Whiskies are of the very highest character, are fully matured by being stored in casks for many years, and are therefore fit for immediate consumption. They are always shipped of uniform age, strength, and quality.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ("SPECIAL RESERVE")
(Blended) White Capsule.
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET.
Blended Gold Capsule.
Registered Brands.
Gold Medal, London Exhibition, 1873.
SCOTCH. Fine Blend. Silver Capsule.
All the above in Quaree Casks, Octaves, and Cases.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!
CHEAP AND GOOD.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.
43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. 1, East-street, POONA.

WITH TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.

German-silver crystal face Keyless Watch, neat and strong ... ... Rs. 20.	German-silver crystal face Keyless Watch, with illuminated dial ... Rs. 25 & Rs. 28.
German-silver crystal face Keyless Lever Watch, best watch for riding, purposes ... ... Rs. 30.	German-silver crystal face Keyless Lever Watch the most accurate and durable watch in existence ... ... Rs. 35

FOR GENTLEMEN.	FOR LADIES.
Every class of Gold Watches from the cheapest to the most expensive, at from ... ... Rs. 65 to Rs. 460.	All kinds of Gold Watches, low priced and high-priced, from ... Rs. 50 to Rs. 500

REPAIRS EXECUTED IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.

C. MARCKS & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
OF LONDON AND BORDEAUX.
Business Founded in Europe in 1815 : India, 1842.

Our Stocks cannot be conveniently enumerated in one Advertisement.
We are Agents for several large Houses in our Trade, their Consignments we specially advertise.
Our Prices include *Duty & Dues, on these* we charge no profit, consequently discount *thereon* is precluded.
Our Rates of Discount are most liberal for Cash.

CLARETS.

Our Own Shipping.

MEDOC, Rs. 14 0.	ST. ESTEPHE, Rs. 16 8.	ST. JULIEN, Rs. 22 0.	CHATEAU LAROSE, Rs. 24 0.
CHATEAU RAUZAN, Rs. 30 0.			CHATEAU LAFITTE, Rs. 36 0.

Half-Bottles or Pints, Rs. 2 per two dozen extra.

CHAMPAGNES.

"ROYAL CHARTER," Wachter's Shipping, Rs. 38 0.	FINEST EXTRA DRY, Our Own Shipping, Rs. 36 0.	CARTE BLANCHE, "Sibadey Brand," Rs. 34 0.

COGNACS.

Our Own Shipping.

**** Rs. 39 0.	*** Rs. 34 0.	** Rs. 30 8.	* Rs. 28 0.

WHISKY.

FINEST SCOTCH HIGHLAND MALT, Our Own Shipping, Rs. 24 0.	11 Years' Old, Rs. 38 0.	"CARLTON," 5 Years' Old, Rs. 32 0.	FINEST IRISH, Our Own Shipping, Rs. 24 0.

LIME-JUICE CORDIAL.

We have, at the instance of several of our Friends, prevailed on our London House to ship us this Cordial which is non-alcoholic and a most agreeable addition to most Drinks.
The price per Case of 1 dozen quarts is Rs. 13-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY.

TELEPHONE Nos.
Works ..... 74 WORKS AND DEPOT FOR MACHINERY ..... CARNAC BUNDER, BOMBAY. TELEPHONE Nos.
OFFICE ..... FORBES STREET, FORT. PRINCE'S DOCK..9
Office 30

THE COMPANY are prepared to give Estimates for the erection of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, including the erection of the necessary buildings, supplying Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c., complete, handed over in thorough working order. Also for Paper Mills, Sugar-crushing and Refining Mills, Distilleries, Hydraulic Presses for Cotton, Hides, or Oil. MacAdam Brothers' variable Turbines.

Plans and Estimates for Steam Launches, any size, Gigs, Ferry-boats, Life-boats of Teak, Iron, or Steel will be sent on application. The Hulls, Engines, and Boilers of these Launches are made by ourselves at the Works. We can guarantee speeds from 9 to 16 knots. Paddle-boats with drafts of 9 when fully laden.

Our prices will be found much less than those of English makers, exclusive of the heavy freight charged on Launches from England.

The Works are now fitted with the latest improved Machinery capable of turning out high-class work, and, when the additional Machinery which has been ordered from England is at work, will be one of the most complete Engineering Works in India. The General Management of the Work will be carried out by Mr. J. S. Pirrie, the late Proprietor, assisted by five skilled European Assistants; and the Company trust, by careful supervision of all work and moderate estimates, to be able to compete with English Engineering Firms in many articles, such as Bridge, Roof, and Structural Iron Work, Engines, Boilers, Steam Launches, Tanks and Ornamental Castings for Building purposes.

We purpose keeping in stock in our Depôt for Machinery only the very best class of Stores and the highest class of Machinery and Tools. Any articles not in stock at the time of inquiry we can, through our Agents in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, have sent out by Mail or Canal Steamer in seven weeks. There being so many different sections of Rolled Iron Joists and Beams, it would be impossible to keep all sizes on stock.

List of sections, safe strains, weight per foot, and price, sent monthly, with our usual Monthly Price List of Goods, subject to fluctuation in price.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

NEILGHERRY TEAS,
KTE in a triangle. KODANAAD ESTATES. RTE in a triangle.
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL, TWO SILVER MEDALS, FIVE FIRST PRIZES AND SEVEN DIPLOMAS.

Orange Pekoe, in 1 lb. packets ..... Re. 1 10
Pekoe ..... „ 1 6

JUST RECEIVED, another fresh supply of the above-mentioned TEAS, which are very carefully prepared, and appreciated by those who have used them.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS
OF THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(TO BE REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1882.)

CAPITAL, Rs. 12,00,000

Divided into 6,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.
Issue of 5,250 A S per cent. Guaranteed Shares and 750 B Shares.

Rs. 25 payable on application; Rs. 75 on allotment; the balance—Rs. 50 within 3 months, and the remainder within 6 months after registration.

In the event of no allotment being made, the money paid on application will be returned in full.

The Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, [illegible] guarantee for the period of three years from the date of registration of the Company, a Dividend of Eight per cent. per annum upon the first issue of 5,250 Shares.

The Dividend guaranteed is to be secured by a Deposit with the Bankers of the Company, in the names of the Honorary Trustees, of the whole of the concession money paid to the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, together with the 750 B Shares.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON, (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.)—Chairman.
NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
MAGNUS MOWAT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
VUNDRAVUNDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Esq. (Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
JAHRAZBHOY PEERBHOY, Esq.
Major CHARLES HENRY STRUTT, R. A., (Managing Director, Eastern Electric Light and Power Company

HONORARY TRUSTEES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND:
FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Esq., and W. B. GURNEY LITTLEWOOD, Esq.

BANKERS:
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. PRESCOT & [illegible]

AGENT:
JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIAN:
GEORGE ANNERSLY GRINDLE, Esq., M. S. T. E.

TEMPORARY OFFICES:
19, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of supplying Electricity in all its applications to light, motive power, &c., as also all articles connected therewith, throughout the Presidency of Bombay (exclusive of Scinde) the Native States subject thereto; with Baroda; the Berars; and the territories of Hyderabad. Also over the present systems and lines and future extensions of the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways.

It has secured the business, good-will, licenses, and contracts belonging to, or being negotiated for by, the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, of London, within the limits abovementioned. As also the concessions for the exclusive right of using, licensing, and selling the plant and appliances pertaining to the various patents now belonging to the London Company.

These patents include the Brush Dynamo Machine and Arc Lamp and the Lane Fox Incandescent Lamp, the license for the use and sale of the Swan Incandescent Lamp, and supplies of storage batteries of the Sellon, Volckmar and Faure patents.

In Europe and America the admirable results both as regards efficiency and economy obtainable from these various systems are well known and are becoming daily more widely appreciated.

About 18,000 Brush Arc Lamps are ready in use in the United States alone, and they soon promise to be almost as extensively adopted in Great Britain for town and other large lightings; whilst the Lane Fox and Swan Incandescent Lamps are equally successful for internal purposes.

In securing these patents rights and powers, however, the *Bombay Company will not be restricted to their sole use, but will have the privilege of adopting any other improved systems or methods of working which may hereafter be developed.*

For India the advantages of Electricity over all other means of lighting are specially manifest. Gas, Oil, &c., are so much dearer than in Europe and America that competition in the matter of cost is on a very different basis, whilst its freedom from heat and noxious exhalations and absence of danger from fire peculiarly adapt it for use in hot climates. In fact, it is the light of the future for this country and there can be no doubt that both for public and private purposes it will rapidly come into extensive operation.

Although the Eastern Electric Light & Power Co. has only been represented here for a comparatively short time and have necessarily been largely occupied with preliminary operations, they are now in a position to hand over a business producing upwards of Rs. 30,000 per annum, and so confident are they, from the numerous applications for the light which they have already in hand, of the ultimate success of the undertaking that they GUARANTEE A DIVIDEND ON THE WORKING OF THE COMPANY DURING THE FIRST THREE YEARS AT THE RATE OF EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE PAID-UP CAPITAL. After the business has been developed the Directors think that a probable dividend of 12 per cent. might be calculated upon.

The amount to be paid to the Eastern, by the Bombay Company for the business, good-will, patents, licenses, concessions, &c., is Rs. 1,50,000 in Cash and Rs. 1,50,000 in fully paid-up Shares. These amounts, however, will be vested in Trustees for security of the guaranteed dividend.

The plant, machinery, buildings, &c., to be taken over will be at actual cost price.

No promotion money has been paid and all preliminary expenses of every kind up to, and inclusive of, the registration of the Bombay Company will be borne by the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company of London.

The working expenses of the Company will be based, as far as possible, on minimum monthly salaries and commissions on net profits.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Company's Offices, or from the Solicitors, Messrs. Prescot and Winter, or the Agent, Mr. John Marshall, where all the Agreements above-mentioned may be seen and any information obtained.

RIPON IRON-WORKS,
FRERE-ROAD,
NEAR PRINCE'S DOCK,
BOMBAY.

THESE NEW WORKS have been planned and laid out by us so as to secure the most practical working arrangement of the various departments, and on a scale commensurate with the execution of the HEAVIEST description of WORK.

The most modern and improved MACHINE TOOLS and Appliances are employed throughout, thus ensuring the greatest accuracy of workmanship, combined with economy and despatch.

Special care is exercised in the selection of all iron for structural work and forgings.

The Foundry Departments are specially under the supervision of our Mr. COUPER, whose castings are favourably known in India, and we are in a position to execute every class of Foundry work up to twenty tons, including Cylinders, Rollers and Loam Castings of all kinds, and we willingly submit tests of the quality of Iron used.

Castings of Brass, Phosphor Bronze, and Stones Metal as may be required.

Import orders entrusted to us will be carried out with promptitude, and we have secured such terms as will compare favourably with the usual rates, while we guarantee the quality.

We are prepared to submit Designs, make out Plans and Estimates, and give quotations for all descriptions of Machinery and Iron Structures, and undertake their importation, manufacture or erection.

All orders entrusted to us have our immediate personal supervision.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER.

MUNICIPALITY OF RANGOON.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE Municipal Committee for the city of Rangoon are prepared, with the sanction of the local Government, conveyed in order No. 266-37 M., dated 10th February, 1883, under Section 7 of the Public Works Loan Act of 1879, to receive TENDERS FOR A DEBENTURE LOAN of (Rs. 4,00,000) four lakhs of Rupees, on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the Municipal Act VII. of 1874 for the completion of the Rangoon Water Works.

II. Debentures will be issued for the same amount bearing interest at the rate of (5) five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th March and 15th September of each year.

Debenture Bonds to the extent of eight thousand rupees will be paid off half-yearly and the Debenture Bonds to be paid off will be determined by yearly drawing, the first to be in the month of August, 1888, and thereafter in the months of February and August of each year, and the last in the month of February, 1913, of which notice will be given in one or more of the local papers, and in the British Burma and Government of India *Gazettes*. The numbers of the Debenture Bonds drawn to be paid off will be notified in one or more of the local papers, and no interest will be paid on such Debentures after the 15th March or 15th September next following the drawings. The drawings will take place at the Municipal Office and be conducted by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Municipality.

III. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. 500.

IV. Tenders for the whole or any part of the abovenamed sum of (Rs. 4,00,000) four lakhs of Rupees will be received by the President of the Municipal Committee up to noon on the 7th August, 1883.

V. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1883," and sent to the Municipal office, addressed to "The President, Municipal Committee, Rangoon."

VI. The tenders will be opened by the President at the Municipal Office on the 7th August, 1883, at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Finance Sub-Committee.

VII. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Municipal Fund a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered and forward the Bank receipt with the tender.

VIII. If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part payment, but it will be forfeited if, after the acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on or before the 7th September, 1883.

IX. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

X. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

XI. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum) a *pro-rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

XII. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

XIII. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

XIV. The annual income from the r